

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## CAUSE OF BUMPS TO TRADE PUT UP TO GOVERNMENT

Federal Board Is Proposed to Gather and Issue Data as Guide to Business

### BELIEVED IT WOULD LEVEL ROUGH SPOTS

Facts Based on National Expenditure of \$4,000,000,000 Declared Vital

The need for an engineered prosperity grows clearer if labor and capital are to be satisfactorily employed. Herbert Hoover has pledged his administration to put such a new system of economics into practice.

An authorized exposition of a portion of his general plan for stabilizing prosperity was presented to the Conference of Governors at New Orleans by Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, who explained that the economic foundations of this policy, and specific steps of application, are detailed in "The Road to Plenty," by William Trajant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, and Waddill Catchings, New York banker.

These analysts have written 18 articles for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The tenth appears today, and will be followed by others, one every other day.

By WILLIAM T. FOSTER and WADDILL CATCHINGS

We have tried to show that there is little chance of distributing finished goods to our own people at the rate at which we can readily produce such goods, thus reducing want and unemployment, unless we adopt concerted plans, far beyond anything ever before adopted, for measuring and meeting the needs.

At times the right flow of money to consumers actually has come; but only by chance and never for many months running. Sooner or later chance brings too large a flow of money or too small a flow. In either case, the result is business depression and increased unemployment. For corrective influences do not automatically get to work, except far too slowly.

Such gambling is no longer necessary. We can have controlled prosperity. But first of all, as explained in the preceding article in this series, we must have facts. Most important among these, in addition to those about unemployment, are changes in commodity prices. Rising prices mean that demand is outstripping supply. Then the supply must be increased in proportion, or the flow of money to consumers must be retarded. Falling prices show that goods are coming to market faster than consumers are able to take away. In that case, the flow of income to consumers must be increased.

The real difficulty is in obtaining satisfactory data; and that difficulty will be overcome gradually after the necessity of having the data is understood, and the Government, in co-

## Russians Attend Church in Spite of Communists

Anti-Religious Organizations Offer Counter-Attractions in Special Drive

MOSCOW—Various antireligious and other organizations combined a special drive made on the eve of the Russian Easter to keep people out of churches. With this purpose the performances in the theaters and cinemas began at 10 p. m. and ended at 3 a. m., coinciding with the church services. During the intermissions of the theaters, games and dances were engaged in and speeches after the religious themes delivered. Workers' clubs gave all-night performances of various kinds.

Torchlight processions by members of the Communist Youth League and others with bands of music and antireligious placards paraded the city, while in all the large squares continuous concerts, speeches and movies continued till 4 in the morning. Mounted militia was present in the squares near the churches. Some local Soviets arranged in their districts masked dances, carnivals and promenades, thousands of people participating.

Nevertheless, the churches of Moscow were crowded to capacity, and many people were unable to enter. People with lighted candles in their hands prayed all night, standing or kneeling during the service, as is the custom in the Orthodox Church. Easter Sunday was unusually mild, holiday crowds filling the streets. Anti-alcoholic societies must have done good work in their intensive anti-drink campaign, for hardly any drunkards were seen on the street.

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## Italian Foreign Official Visits Hungary's Capital



DINO GRANDI

BUDAPEST—The Italian Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Dino Grandi is paying an official five-day visit to the Hungarian capital and is returning to the capital of Count Stephan Bethlen's visit to Italy. In a conference with Count Bethlen and the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Dr. Louis Wlako, he discussed questions of great importance to Hungarian economic life regarding the transportation to and via Fiume which is Hungary's only sea outlet, the extension of economic relations between both states and particularly how to improve the import of Hungarian agricultural products.

## China Asks Extra Rights Be Dropped by United States

Dr. Wu, Chinese Minister, Gives Out Note Submitted to Secretary Stimson

WASHINGTON (P)—The text of a note from the Chinese Nationalist Government looking toward abolition of American extraterritorial rights in China, which was presented to Secretary of State Stimson last week, was made public May 5 by Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister.

The note pointed out that requests for removal of these foreign rights had been made at the Paris Peace Conference and later at the Washington Arms Conference. The latter conference, it said, "placed on record its sympathetic disposition toward furthering the aspiration of China for the removal of restrictions on her political, jurisdictional and administrative freedom of action."

It added that the unification of China and the placing of the National Government upon a firm basis had brought about "a new era" in the relations between the United States and that country through the conclusion of the recent tariff treaty.

Extraterritoriality, the note contended, had ceased to be adaptable to present conditions. It added that close contact between China and the foreign powers had brought a rapid assimilation by Chinese jurists of the western conceptions of law and they had been incorporated rapidly in Chinese jurisprudence. The Chinese Government pointed out that certain countries having ceased to enjoy extraterritorial privileges in China, "have found satisfaction in the protection given to their nationals by Chinese laws and have had no cause for complaint that their interests have been in any way prejudiced."

## Last Year's Wheat Surpluses Promise Cheaper Bread in Europe

United States, Canada and Australia Are All Making Strenuous Efforts to Get Rid of Their Crops Before This Year's Harvest

LONDON—Cheaper bread in Europe is foreseen as the result of the enormous unsold wheat surpluses of last year's crops in the United States, Canada and Australia, and the efforts to dispose of them before this year's harvest. The proposed reduction of rail freight rates in the United States from the Pacific Northwest to the Atlantic seaboard, amounting to as much as 6 1/2 cents a bushel which the Canadian lines are reported as ready to duplicate will further intensify the problem.

The powerful Co-operative Wholesale Society, whose business extends all over the British Isles, took steps at its semiannual meeting at Manchester on Saturday to consolidate its wheat buying.

Sir William Dudley replying to questions in regard to the new system explained that an office had been established at Liverpool as a means of keeping their mills in various parts of the country in touch with sources of supply. Arrangements had also been made with the Manchester Ship Canal for the handling of some of the supplies heretofore sent by road into Lancashire.

The sales of the society in 1928 aggregated £87,249,025, an average yearly increase of more than £98,000. While a big influx of United States and Canada wheat is expected, Australia is also small

## Arms Parley Ends—U. S. Plan Left for Governments to Study

Naval Powers Unite in Congratulating American Delegate on Big Move for Peace—Prospects Declared Bright for Pact With Britain

GENEVA—The Preparatory Disarmament Commission has decided to adjourn discussion of the naval clauses of the draft convention, in order to give time for the governments concerned to examine and report on the American proposals. All the delegates of the naval powers joined in congratulating Mr. Gibson once more on the declaration he made on behalf of his Government, agreeing that it was, as Naotake Sato, who moved the adjournment, said, a most important contribution to the problem of naval reductions. Mr. Sato emphasized the desire of the Japanese Government to effect genuine reductions in naval armament.

Lord Cushendun said the situation had been entirely altered by Mr. Gibson's declaration. The method suggested by the United States, he said, had the entire approval of the British Government. No precise proposals, he explained, had yet been made by the United States, but the method proposed appeared to remove one of the chief difficulties to agreement. While emphasizing the necessity of profound study of the

American method, Lord Cushendun declared that he was now in a most hopeful mood as to the ultimate agreement, although he confessed that when he came to Geneva he had little hope.

Now he looked forward to an agreement on naval armaments which would enable all the world to rejoice. But he warned the commission not to be in a hurry, for sufficient time must be given the naval powers to arrive at an agreement.

Mr. Gibson, clearly moved by the tribute paid his country, said he made his statement early in the session in order to give other delegations time to consider it with a view to discussing it if they wished. He said that solution of the naval problem, although in essence simple, was in application complex, and the best hope of agreement lay in each country approaching it from independent study.

Mr. Gibson, referring to equivalent tonnage as a method of arriving at comparison of the value of individual ships, explained that only

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## PARENT-TEACHER CONGRESS SCANS NEEDS OF HOME

Parenthood Placed Among Professions by Speakers at Annual Session

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON—Membership in a family should be looked upon as a "job" requiring intelligence, skill and training, in the opinion of the 1000 representatives of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in session here.

Both men and women are participating in the discussions, the speakers coming from schools and colleges, welfare organizations, church groups and government agencies. In their opinion parenthood is a profession and should have as definite training as that provided for prospective lawyers and engineers.

A number of educational institutions have recognized the merit in this attitude by offering credit courses of from two to six weeks, 17 having done so during the year. Columbia University is to have a six-week course this summer, an extension of the time offered in the curriculum in preceding summers.

Credit Given for Course

A six weeks' course is to be offered in the Honolulu Normal School and Stanford University, the University of Southern California and six teaching colleges in that state are giving summer credit courses on the educational aspects of the parent-teacher movement. In addition to the regular school work, the congress gives a 20-lesson correspondence course and provides books and leaflets for students.

Evidence of the progress which the organization is making, was offered in the annual address of Mrs. S. M. N. Marrs of Austin, Tex., national president, who said: "The home today is once more coming into its own as an educational institution."

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## BERLIN POLICE BAN MILITARY UNION OF REDS

Drastic Measures Follow Recent Riots—Order in Fighting Areas Restored

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Peace has been established in the fighting areas of North and South Berlin. The police have withdrawn, life is once more normal. The Prussian Government followed up the Communist riots with a decree dissolving the "Red Front Fighters' Union," the Communist semi-military organization. Other federal states may follow suit.

The authorities have been waiting for an opportunity to take this step which was planned some time ago, but always delayed because it was apprehended that the Communists would then form secret organizations, and, moreover, might cause counter demonstrations.

This dissolution will prevent the staging of the Red Front's big convention, planned for the middle of May. The Communists are bent on carrying on the movement which started May 1. They wanted to organize a big demonstration. The state, however, has intervened.

The leaders of the Reds held a secret meeting on May 5, at which subleaders received instructions as to the best way to use past events to incite workmen in their districts. One of the demands raised was the formation of "proletarian self-defense organizations." This indicates the way Communists may try to keep up their semi-military organization after the dissolution of the "Red Front."

## MAIL FOR "LINDY" NEEDS SLICK WINGS

Air Knight Proves Too Fast for Post Sometimes

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Letters addressed to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh sometimes need all the speed they can muster to reach the ubiquitous airman, and even then do not always succeed.

A letter mailed by W. P. Balderton to the Colonel on Sept. 16, 1927, addressed to the U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego, Calif., has been returned to the sender, having made the following itinerary: U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego, Calif.; Hotel Peabody, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mayo Hotel, Little Rock, Ark.; Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.; Hotel Orndorff, El Paso, Tex.; Tefas Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex.; Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala.; Huckins Hotel, Tucson, Ariz.; Hotel Santa Rita, Oklahoma City; Hotel, Salt Lake City, and Oakland Hotel, Oakland, Calif.

## LEGAL AID BUREAU SERVES 21,648 FREE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—Some 21,648 cases were handled free by the Legal Aid Bureau of the United Charities during the last year, it is announced. This volume of business in the "poor man's law office" was larger than that handled in any other law concern in the city, it is asserted.

Members of the Chicago Bar Association give co-operation and legal advice to the bureau in difficult cases, and contributed nearly half of the cost of the bureau.

## COFFIN FOUNDATION AWARDS FELLOWSHIPS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (P)—Eight fellowships, awarded for one year by the Charles A. Coffin Foundation, to provide for the study of original research work at institutions of the recipients' own choosing, are announced by the General Electric Company.

The purpose of the work is to encourage additional research in electricity, physics and physical chemistry by students who already are engaged in such work.

## C. E. HUGHES JR. WINS HIGH POST IN GOVERNMENT

Hoover Names Son of Former Secretary of State as Solicitor-General

WASHINGTON (P)—Appointment of Charles E. Hughes Jr., as Solicitor-General, was announced May 6 at the White House.

The selection was a surprise to political Washington as Mr. Hughes' name never had been mentioned as a possible successor to William D. Mitchell, who was elevated to the post of Attorney-General on March 4.

Mr. Hughes is the son of Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State, who is a friend of the President and one of those upon whom Mr. Hoover has leaned for advice, both during the pre-inauguration period and since he entered the White House.

The new Solicitor-General is connected with the law firm of Hughes, Rounds, Schurman and Dwight of New York City. He is a graduate of Brown University and the Harvard Law School.

The solicitor-generalship is the first of the important posts in the Department of Justice to be filled by the President since his inauguration. An assistant attorney-general to succeed Col. William J. Donovan is yet to be selected and the state of assistants to the Attorney-General has yet to be made up, with successors chosen for several of those who served under Attorney-General Sargent.

The position of Solicitor-General of the United States is considered the most arduous in the Department of Justice. The Solicitor-General prepares briefs for all government cases that are presented to the Supreme Court, reviews the briefs that are prepared for other courts and attends to all the legal business of the Government.

The new Solicitor-General was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court in 1920, and has appeared before the highest tribunal several times, generally to assist his father.

## Farms Push Back Brazilian Jungles With Record Speed

World's Fastest Development Claimed for Rich Area in State of Sao Paulo

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The last quarter century has seen enormous development in the State of Sao Paulo, and especially in the northeastern district near the borders of Minas Geraes and Goyaz.

The Correlle Paulistano of Sao Paulo, referring to this transformation, says: "This territory is not only one of the richest and most advanced parts of the State, but also furnishes for the student a field for social and economic investigation."

No part of the world has civilization progressed so rapidly as there, not even in Texas or Arizona. In a very few years the primitive jungles were explored, cut down and the ground planted. Now, in its place are prosperous coffee and orange plantations, and sugar mills.

"The per capita income in that section is greater than in any other part of the world, not excluding the United States."

In spite of the heavy storms which have assailed the northwest lately, this season's production is said to amount to 4,000,000 boxes of oranges and 1,600,000 sacks of coffee.

## Will Rogers Finds People Laugh With Wets, but Vote With Drys

"Hard to Laugh Down a Good Idea," Declares Famous Comedian, Discouraging, Between Acts, on Wets' Plans to Attack Prohibition by Ridicule

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS

Will Rogers, showman, cowboy, political analyst, kindly satirist, and "wise crackster," has a sufficient fund of prohibition wheezes to keep an audience amused by the hour, as he stands well out on the apron of the stage spinning his nonchalant yarns. But back stage, in his dressing room, where the public performer is cast off like a costume and the American citizen of long-settled ancestry shines through a pair of keen, friendly and twinkling eyes, Will Rogers talks about prohibition, not as a joksmith, but as a keen observer.

To find him thus divested of his comedy trappings—or, rather, in the transitory state of being divested of one set and invested with another—one has to observe certain amenities in the comedian's office during which the proper signs, tokens and credentials are duly presented. The ballot showing no black balls, the visitor is then conducted through that mysterious, velvet-curtained doorway to the left of the stage. He is conducted past stacks of woodland glades, drops, ropes, curtains, properties and the other thingumbobs and doorknobs, not to mention covers of bright-plumaged chorus girls and so, so magnificently uniformed gentleman principals, and at length reaches the comedian's dressing room.

"Sure Glad to See You"

The hilarity of Mr. Rogers' exit is still cataracting over the thumps of shifting scenes as he enters. His well-

## 'Founder' of G. O. P. and Party's First Home



If Alvan Earle Bovay (Upper) is by No Means the Only Claimant to the Honor of Having Founded the Republican Party, His Claim Has Been Very Generally Allowed, for It Was He Who Called the Mass Meeting of Whigs, Democrats and Free-Soilers to Oppose Slavery in the Schoolhouse of Ripon, Wis., on March 20, 1854, When the Name of Republican Was Proposed. Below is the Schoolhouse (Keystone), Which Evidently Has No Doubts About Its Place of Honor in the Party's History.

## G. O. P. to Mark 75th Anniversary at Tiny Schoolhouse in Wisconsin

Republicans Honor Claim of Ripon to Initial Move in Founding of Party at Rally Called by Alvan Earle Bovay, March 20, 1854

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIPON, Wis.—A little white schoolhouse on the lower campus of Ripon College is the pivotal point about which are revolving nationwide arrangements for the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of the Republican Party, to be held here June 8.

While the national political situation which prevailed about the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 presents so complex an aspect, the origin of the Republican Party from the disintegrating Whig, Free-Soil and Federalist movements cannot properly be fixed

to any particular date or place, it is claimed by many authorities that it was in this little white schoolhouse in Ripon that the Republican Party first lifted its name on the evening of March 20, 1854.

Therefore it will be to this same little schoolhouse that party leaders and thousands of interested men

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

## Talks Two Hours Over Wire From Speeding Train

Passengers Soon to Get Telephone Service as Result of Canadian Experiment

TORONTO (P)—The feasibility of two-way telephone conversation between a moving train and a stationary point has been demonstrated on the Canadian National Railway. Service is to be made available shortly for passengers on trains between Chicago and Toronto.

A two-hour conversation was maintained on May 5 between a train speeding northward through Ontario and a station on the main line of the road at Toronto. The telephone wires along the railroad right-of-way were used by the system, which was developed under the direction of J. C. Burkholder of the Bell telephone laboratories at Newark, N. J.

Radio waves carried the voice of the speaker in the railway car to the wires, by which the impulses were transmitted to the receiving point. W. D. Robb, vice-president in charge of the railway telephone service, picked up an ordinary telephone instrument and asked the operator for Mr. Barber, general manager of the telegraphs. The connection was made promptly.

The system is operative up to 150 miles when the telephone wires are not more than 200 feet from the track. Mr. Robb said a single wire will be stretched through tunnels and in other places where the telephone wires are not available.

## EDUCATORS TO MEET IN ATLANTIC CITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Selection of Atlantic City for the 1930 convention of the Department of Superintendence, National Education Association, has just been announced by the department's executive committee, following a meeting of that body here. The convention will be held the last week in February.

## JAPAN SUPPORTS YOUNG'S TERMS ON REPARATIONS

American Chairman Wins Thanks of Experts by Averting Deadlock

### OUTLOOK FOR COMPACT MUCH MORE HOPEFUL

French Obligations Due Soon to United States Likely to Influence Decision

By CARLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Japanese advocacy of general acceptance of the plan of reparations settlement offered by Owen D. Young, chairman of the committee, has made a deep impression. Japan's direct interest in money returns from German payments is infinitesimal compared to that of the Allies, but it is because of this impartial position that the prompt plea by Japan's chief delegate, Kengo Mori, carried so much weight.

At a late meeting on May 4 Mr. Young announced that Germany was ready to fulfill conditions of the plan provided the Allies were also in accord and provided arrangements could be made for cessation in part of payments in case difficult economic situations arose at any time in Germany. Mr. Mori followed and presented strong arguments in favor of the new scheme.

The atmosphere of the meeting grew visibly more hopeful and the delegates joined in unanimous thanks to the chairman for having put the conference back on the plane of actualities.

One Danger to Be Averted

It is difficult to believe that the delegates will go back on Mr. Mori's elucidation of the advantages of a joint agreement, however disappointing certain features of the plan may appear to principal creditors.

One danger, it is declared, must be averted. Criticism of Americans has already revealed it. This is another splitting of the experts into two camps, but this time with Americans and Germans on one side and chief creditors on the other. But impartial observers declare that nothing could be further from the truth than that the Americans have betrayed the Allies or that they have "gone over" to the Germans.

American experts, seeing the impasse, took counsel alone, when over, alone, all phases of the situation, including allied needs and German economic conditions, and the fact that the Americans drew up new figures which they felt Germany could subscribe to without imperiling its fiscal position and which the Allies might fairly be asked to accede to for the general good of everyone.

Not a "German-American Plan"

The new plan is not a "German-American plan" as some newspapers have described it but purely American. American endorsement is too strong a factor to be disregarded for it implies American flotation of an ample part of German bonds and later American loans to help Germany to carry out the plan. It is regarded as tantamount to an American guarantee that the international bank will be a paying proposition.

J. P. Morgan is the second American delegate. The Morgan bank assisted materially in restoration of confidence in the franc. France must ratify the Franco-American debt funding accord or pay in August a war stock debt of \$407,000,000 and ratification, say the French, is dependent on solution of the reparations problem.

Even though, according to the Young plan, France is asked to make further reduction in its claims, it is hardly realistic to suppose, in face of the French obligations to the United States, that the American plan could be turned down. The reasonableness of the British in such matters makes their assent more than likely, and with 12 or 12 delegates signing the report, two or four others could hardly refrain, and the Japanese attitude seems to be the one on which the conference will end.

## Reich Trade Circles Back Expert's Action at Paris

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's acceptance of Owen D. Young's compromise on German annuities caused much satisfaction in business circles here. This and the Reich's intention to float an internal loan of 500,000,000 marks which will be exempt from taxation in order to put an end to its financial difficulties induced a wave of hopefulness to sweep Germany.

Although many Germans liked to emphasize that if Paris failed to bring agreement and the Dawes plan continued to remain in force, the transfer clause would soon interrupt German payments to the disadvantage of creditors, it is being realized more and more here that such an event would harm Germany even more by undermining its credit, causing a reduction in production and an increase in unemployment. Business interests and, no doubt, also government circles are becoming less and less inclined to put the transfer clause to a test.

The Berliner Boersen Courier, leading business organ, writes that the general optimism is not unfounded and mentions as proofs of its assertion that the number of unemployed is decreasing, that serious wage conflicts in important industries have been avoided recently, that the building industry is resuming work on a larger scale than originally hoped for and that the annual business meetings of companies in varied branches of industry proved that the present volume of production would be maintained for some time yet.



## SCHOLARS RISK FORTUNE IN HOPE OF STUDYING SUN

Four Parties Spend Thousands on Trip to Philippines for May 9 Eclipse

MANILA (AP)—The greatest group of astronomers ever to come to the Philippines are in the central islands of the archipelago to observe the total eclipse of the sun on May 9.

Two groups of scholars from the United States, one from Germany and one from the Manila Observatory, have established stations. The groups from abroad came half-way around the world, bringing with them tons of instruments at a cost of thousands of dollars, on a chance that the sky would be clear when the eclipse occurred. They were informed by the local weather bureau that the eclipse would take place at the beginning of the rainy season, and that there was but half a chance that clear weather would prevail.

The corona is that little-known body which surrounds the sun. It cannot be seen except during an eclipse because of the sun's brightness. Astronomers are intensely interested in the corona because they feel that a further study of it might reveal the secrets of the atom and the ultimate structure of the universe. They want to know its chemical composition, its origin, its relation to sun spots and other solar phenomena, its size and the rapidly with which it changes shape. They want to know what coronium, that mysterious gas found only in the sun's corona, consists of—with the hope that acquisition of this secret will reveal a new element.

The two parties from the United States are from the United States Naval Observatory in Washington and from Johns Hopkins University. The one from Germany is from the University of Hamburg. Research men connected with the Manila Observatory, a Philippine Government institution, have established two stations—one in Cebu and one in Iloilo.

The eclipse will originate in the Indian Ocean, close to the eastern coast of Africa. It will trace a path of total eclipse over a width of 100 miles for a distance of thousands of miles, passing over the Malay Peninsula, through Sumatra, through the Philippines and off into the Pacific.

## Arms Parley Ends; U. S. Plan Left for Nations to Study

(Continued from Page 1)

factors easy to compute should be taken into account. The American proposal, he added, was not rigid, to be accepted or rejected, but simply a suggestion of a new method of approach, which left complete liberty for independent investigation. For this reason, said Mr. Gibson, the United States decided not to make any more specific proposals at this stage. Nothing, he declared, could be more favorable to the progress of the work than the present atmosphere of enthusiasm and good will.

Session Ended  
Thus ends a session of the commission which will live in history. For although little advance has been

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made toward reduction of land armaments, owing to the bold lead which the United States has given on naval armaments, there is now a definite hope that a naval agreement will be arrived at.

There never was a better prospect of an agreement between the United States and Britain on their naval differences, which will remove once for all the danger of naval rivalry between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations.

If a practical application can be given to the Kellogg Pact in this way, a moral example will have been set which may well inspire other nations to place their armaments on a basis, not of strife, but of co-operation.

It is understood that the British Government is so impressed with the importance of the American proposals that, if it returns to office, it will send one of its principal ministers to Washington to discuss the new method.

## Washington May Be Scene of Next Arms Parley

GENEVA (AP)—Washington, not Geneva, is expected here to be the next center of world disarmament activity.

A meeting of representatives of the five naval powers to develop a plan of action based on proposals of the United States through Mr. Gibson seemed the probable course of action.

There were various indications that Washington would make the next move, among them prior initiative in naval reduction matters and apparent willingness of the other powers to allow America to retain that rôle. This move, it appeared, would be in the form of a round-table discussion of the naval question by naval experts of the powers.

Count Massigli, French delegate, announced that his government would withdraw its proposal for international control of armaments.

The proposal had met opposition from various delegations, including the American. Its withdrawal was considered a considerable compromise.

## Socialists Lose in French Voting

Communists and Extreme Left Fail to Gain—Unionists Still in Power

PARIS (AP)—Municipal elections in France on May 6 changed its political complexion very little, judging from incomplete returns. The Communists and the Extreme Left seemed to have lost votes, if not seats.

The Socialists were beaten at Brest and at Chateaufort, Paul Faure, one of their prominent members, was defeated. The Radicals appeared to have held their own. They lost Angers but won at Brest from the Socialists. Former Minister Herriot, it seemed, had triumphed again at Lyons.

Emile Moreau, governor of the Bank of France, was re-elected Mayor of his village in Dauphiny. In Paris 43 public officials were re-elected in 86 polls. It appeared the Unionist majority would be retained. There were few disturbances.

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The Mansion at Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va.

## TWO ELIZABETHTON MILLS OPEN DOORS

Officials Say Men All Back—Strike Heads Say "No"

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn. (AP)—With five companies of National Guardsmen on duty and machine guns mounted on roofs of buildings, the mechanical and chemical departments of the American Bemberg and American Glanzstoff plants resumed operations May 6 after a strike that began April 15.

Company officials reported the forces in these two departments were virtually complete. Reopening of the various other departments was planned gradually, officials explaining that the greater part of the \$500,000 workers could not be used until the mechanical and chemical processes start.

William Kelley, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, said he did not believe that "more than two dozen men had gone back to work." Plant officials, on the other hand, said they had to turn away hundreds, as they could use employees in only two departments, which they declared were fully manned with more than 200 at work.

## LA GUARDIA AIMS BILL AT POWER COMPANIES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three bills which he said were designed "to curb the purchase and publication of newspapers by power trusts" have been introduced by Fiorello H. La Guardia (R.), Representative from New York.

One measure would provide that newspapers must announce ownership and interest in their mastheads, while another would require articles in any way referring to the business of the owners to be marked as advertisements. A third bill would prevent "deductions from taxes for losses incurred by reason of ownership and publication" of a periodical.

## BALTIMORE, MD.

The Best in Music

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R. C. A.—Kolster—Zenith

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BALTIMORE MARYLAND

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The Store of Satisfaction

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## OUTDOOR CLASS IN NATURE HELD ON BIG ESTATE

Mansion Near Wheeling, W. Va., Used in Teacher Training Experiment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WHEELING, W. Va.—An outdoor classroom of 750 acres used as a nature training school is the site of an experiment being conducted by social and educational institutions of this city at Oglebay Park, near here, where students are helped to develop keener interest in the outdoors and leaders are trained in nature subjects.

Among those for whom the courses offered are said to have been especially designed are teachers who wish to enrich their program, playground leaders and advisers of boy and girl groups who are interested in directing nature work, nature counselors for summer camps, community and park nature guides, parents who wish to meet the nature problems in their own family, and nature hobbyists who wish to broaden their training.

The "classroom," which consists of substantial buildings, greenhouses, arboretum and great stretches of woodland and geological formations, once comprised the Waddington estate of Col. Earl W. Oglebay, who bequeathed it to the city for educational and recreational purposes.

In addition to the regular classes there have been provided for visitors to the park weekly lectures and musical programs, band concerts, nature and bird walks, farm women's and 4-H camps, by the civic bodies of which the City Park Commission of Wheeling is an important part.

According to plans now being formulated, the park will be a center for leadership training for the State and the surrounding country. To it will come young men and women, talented in their various fields, for intensive courses which will enable

## AMERICANS AND OTHERS

Are invited to call at the Pictorial Auction

room to inspect the display of ancient

silver, jewels and antiques collected from the Ancestral Homes of Old England.

I have a fleet of motor cars and staff of experts to guide the country

visiting the homes of the hard pressed and income classes who are compelled to

part with their treasures in order to meet the ever increasing demands of the tax

collector. The only satisfaction is the knowledge that their possessions are passing

into the hands of those who not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate

the beauty and charm of British Art and Craft of a bygone age. Probably

nearly per cent of the antique silver and a fair proportion of the diamonds,

emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, and other objects of art, the

United States pass through these rooms. Judge Joseph Buffington of Philadelphia,

senior U. S. Circuit Judge (3rd), writes from a London, Hotel (15/8/27):—

"My dear Mr. Hurcomb, I think your cheeks would have tingled with pleasure

could you have heard the remarks of a Yorkshire Vice's wife at the table when

your name was mentioned. If there is an honest man in the British Isles I think

the regards you are the apostle of the square deal. I read with much interest your

article in the Morning Post, and was glad to know you proposed publishing a book. 'Who's Hurcomb?' would be a

good title, and I wish you would enter me for two copies (both to be autographed, please). One will be for myself; the other

for President Coolidge, who, I know, would keenly enjoy reading it. Judging by

the things you set forth in the Post articles I have been deeply interested in the commercial

evil standards you have laid down to govern your business. I feel you are doing a

notable public service."

Sales of Queen Anne, Elizabethan and Georgian silver, jewels, etc., are held every Friday. Sales of antique furniture once a month. Commissions to buy accepted and goods packed and forwarded.

W. E. HURCOMB

Calder House, Entrance 1 Dover Street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1, England

Phone Regent 6878-9

## THAT COMFORTABLE LOOK—AN ESSENTIAL OF SMART APPEARANCE

To APPEAR well-dressed, shoes, especially, must be selected carefully.

Conservative design, expert workmanship, the best materials—and the exclusive Glove-Grip feature make every Arnold shoe fit as though made-to-order.

The natural support to the

instep muscles assures truly remarkable comfort.

Arnold Glove-Grip Shoes combine the latest styles and the greatest comfort. Judge for yourself by calling on your Arnold dealer. Write us for his address. M. N. Arnold Shoe Co., Dept. D-56, North Abington, Mass.

ARNOLD GLOVE-GRIP SHOES

## DRY LAW AIMED AT TRAFFIC, NOT USE, IT IS SAID

Anti-Saloon Official Spikes Gunns of Personal Liberty Shoutings of Wets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The actual purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is not to stop drinking but to stop the liquor traffic, it was declared by Dr. S. E. Nicholson, associate superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, in two addresses just given here by him on the prohibitory laws.

Dr. Nicholson said that, "while the use of liquor has been affected by prohibition, this is incident to the purpose of the legislation."

"Many of the foes of prohibition," he said, "have based their position in considerable measure on the differentiation existing between actions that are mala in se and those that are mala prohibita; which, being interpreted, are acts that are judged to be evil in themselves and those which are wrong by declaration of law."

"At the outset, these foes of the prohibition policy, in so far as it has to do with the traffic in intoxicants, fall into the fatal error of assuming that the primary purpose of the prohibitory laws is the inhibition of the personal use of liquor. No statute has ever yet attempted to make personal drinking a crime."

"The real purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcing statutes was the prohibition of the traffic in beverage intoxicants including its manufacture, sale, transportation, and exportation. That is the extent of our governmental inhibitions up to the present time. While plainly the use of liquor has been affected, it is

not aimed at drinking."

"The apparatus looks like a hose tower or the hook and ladder truck of a fire department. To start the artificial thunderstorm, the 'tower' is elevated toward the transmission line and the million volts released. A flash 20 feet long then shoots up the tower and a sharp clap of thunder follows."

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Drury of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., was elected May 6, bishop-coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Drury was elected on a fourth ballot at a special convention of the diocese. The nearest candidate to him on the second and third ballots was the Rev. Dr. John M. Grotton of New Bedford.

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## PREMIER CLAIMS BRITAIN GROWS IN PROSPERITY

Stanley Baldwin Points to  
Achievements During Re-  
gime of Conservatives

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, presided at a council of state in the King's place on May 6 to clear up the outstanding business in connection with the dissolution of Parliament. Already the last buff-colored notice paper has been issued summoning members of Parliament to the final debates in the House of Commons where the outstanding estimates are being cleared off as fast as possible to leave the field unimpeded for the new government to whatever political party it may belong. Meanwhile Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, has issued the following message to the electors:

"There is a well-known saying 'Cut the cackle and get to the bones.' Four years ago we cut the Socialist cackle and got to the bones. We have driven them steadily, sanely, and successfully ever since. We have kept the promises we made to the electorate in 1924. The jobs we undertook we have carried through. Despite the industrial troubles of 1926, which cost the taxpayer £20,000,000 and the trade of the country no less than £400,000,000 we are able to claim that trade is in a more prosperous condition than it has been at any time since the war.

**Coal Mines Reopened**  
Seventy-eight coal mines were reopened this year; there has been a revival of prosperity in shipbuilding; an increase in the national trading profit from £56,000,000 in 1924 to £159,000,000 in 1928; 600,000 more people are at work than four years ago—these are all indications of a steady return to permanent prosperity.

"The construction of 800,000 houses in four years is a world record; there have been substantial reductions in the cost of living; better schools and better education and better provision for mothers and children; pensions granted for the first time to widows and orphans; old age pensions to insured workers at 65 instead of 70 without any irritating investigations into their means and earnings; taxation reduced; tea duty abolished; the reorganization of the electricity supply, so as to provide cheap electricity for town and countryside, and finally a great scheme of rating and local government reform which will be of vast benefit to agriculture and industry—all these are definite steps which will help to make this country more prosperous and the people happier.

**Questions Socialists' Program**  
"Is this the moment, when trade is rapidly reviving, to gamble with rash Socialist schemes of state control which have nearly always failed when put to the test, and which would be an end to all hopes of better wages for the workers? Is this the moment to trust our destinies to the Socialists whose program would involve the raising of £250,000,000 more in taxes—a burden which would cripple our industries? When peace in industry has been established, is this the moment to put into effect the Socialist Party's large section of which is definitely committed to a policy of class warfare?

"Are we at this moment going to trust the Liberal Party which is seeking the support of the electorate by a scheme which even many Liberals declared to be impracticable; which would not give employment to something like half the present unemployed—including over 200,000 women; which owing to enormous loans that would have to be raised would increase the cost of living for the rest of the community, and which, when the scheme had been carried out would throw all those who have been temporarily employed back on the labor market?

**No Spectacular Promises**  
"We Conservatives are not going to make any rash or spectacular promises; we do not talk of a new world tomorrow. All we ask is you should give us the opportunity of carrying on and bringing to a completion the great work which we have so successfully begun.

"Above all we wish to do what lies in our power to improve the health

of the Nation by taking measures to promote the welfare of the mothers and children; to abolish slums and create better housing conditions in congested areas; to give full educational facilities to all children and link up the schools with the universities. To build up on permanent and solid foundations, the health of the individual, the health of industry and the health of the Nation is our aim and object, and we ask you to regard the fulfillment of our pledges during the past four years as a guarantee that once again we shall keep faith and shall not promise more than we can perform."

## Ship Overladen, Says Another Vestris Officer

Evidence Continued Into Dis-  
aster Before the London  
Board of Trade

LONDON (P)—Leslie Watson, second officer, continuing his testimony, at today's resumption of the Board of Trade inquiry into the Vestris disaster, attributed the sinking to "a combination of circumstances."

"The ship was overladen," he said, adding the ship failed to steer at noon on Sunday, but that he did not think this a matter of importance, that the ship was there and would know what the ship could do.

Asked if he did not think an S O S should have been sent out sooner than it was, Watson replied: "No, not at that time, I did not think so." He did not think an S O S should be necessarily sent out when a ship fails to steer. He further testified that at first when he reached New York after the sinking, he said nothing about the draught, but finally told Captain William H. Coombs of the Navigation and General Insurance Company.

Replying to Butler Aspinall, wreck commissioner, W. N. Raeburn, for the Board of Trade, said that the inquiry held in the United States by the United States Attorney, Charles H. Tuttle, no witness was asked what the draught of the Vestris was and the court found she was not overladen. At another inquiry one witness was asked the draught.

## EXTRA-FARE PLANE BIDS FOR PATRONAGE

More Comfort Promised on  
Chicago-St. Louis Run

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—And now the extra fare ship with a fancy name on the passenger air lanes! It costs only \$30 to fly from Chicago to St. Louis on the regular run of the Universal Air Lines, but "the Skyline Limited" is being introduced to make better time with more comfort at a cost of \$3 extra.

Six-passenger cabin planes, the Pooker Super Universal, are being used on this de luxe flight. There is one trip each way daily, the ride being estimated at two hours and 40 minutes. The Universal company also announces the opening of passenger carrying on the Chicago, Peoria, Springfield and St. Louis run, which formerly carried only mail. This service uses Boeing four-passenger cabin ships.

## MEDAL IS GIVEN SMITH FOR CATHOLIC SERVICE

NEW YORK (P)—Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, has received the Lactaro medal, the annual award of the University of Notre Dame to the American lay Roman Catholic "who in his particu-

## Here East Meets West, and They Talk It Over



Lounge in the New Building of the Explorers' Club in Cathedral Parkway, New York.

lar field of endeavor has achieved such distinction as reflects glory upon the Catholic faith."

The medal was presented by the Rev. Charles L. O'Donnell, president of Notre Dame, and was pinned upon the former Governor by Patrick Cardinal Hayes. One of the outstanding incidents of the presentation was the reading of a letter from President Hoover to the Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, in which Mr. Hoover called the man who opposed him at the presidential election last year "a distinguished American" and "a great public servant."

## Britain Insures Exporter Against Risk on Credits

Government's Guarantee Plan  
Reported to Have Proved  
Remarkable Success

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Government's guarantee scheme on exports credits, according to a semi-official statement published here May 6, has achieved a remarkable success since its initiation 2½ years ago, having insured British exporters against bad debt risks to the extent of £7,000,000, with a margin of profit to the state after covering all losses incurred.

Its business has increased quarter by quarter and in the last three months reached £1,700,000. The scheme professes not to compete with private enterprise in the insurance field. It guarantees payment at maturity of accepted bills of exchange drawn to connection with the export of British goods.

Guarantees may be given in respect to all markets of the world with the present exception of Russia and so far as textiles are concerned India and the Far Eastern market. If a bill of exchange is guaranteed, it is dishonored the department pays on default the amount of its guarantee which may be up to 75 per cent of the face of the bill.

Douglas Hackins, secretary of department of overseas trade, in an interview, said: "We've built up a substantial nucleus of sound firms who insure their export trade. Foreign countries are following the example of Britain, and Germany in particular, but not to the extent we have achieved. We have concentrated in helping get new trade."

## PROFESSORS MIX WITH FARMERS IN RURAL FORUM

Discussion of World Affairs  
Taken to Country in New  
Type Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTERTOWN, Md.—International peace, farm relief and the political and economic development of Oriental nations were discussed at the second annual Eastern Shore Institute of Public Affairs, just held here under the auspices of the Maryland League of Women Voters and Washington College.

Residents of the rural East Shore section of Maryland joined with college students in discussion of these subjects and were addressed by educators and other prominent persons. The Eastern Shore Institute is one of a series arranged by the Maryland League of Women Voters in conjunction with colleges in rural sections of the State.

According to Miss Lavinia Engle, manager of the Maryland League of Women Voters, her organization believes that residents of the larger cities have ample opportunity to hear and participate in discussions of public affairs, but that there are equally as many people in rural sections who do not have such opportunities and welcome them.

Miss Engle believes that Maryland is setting a precedent in establishing institutes of this sort in connection with colleges and for the benefit of the surrounding community. Dr. Clinton I. Winslow, of Goucher College, Baltimore, discussed the Pact of Paris and efforts to supplement it with the necessary peace machinery. He mentioned the trend from bilateral to multilateral treaties and spoke of the development of diplomatic conferences where questions may be thrashed out and settled on their merits.

Merton L. Corey of New York, formerly member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and author of the Federal Intermediate Credit Act, speaking on farm relief, attributed the agricultural problem to archaic methods of distribution and declared that relief would not come until agriculture is recognized as a business and controlled in the light of modern business methods.

Miss Feng Djen Djang of Shanghai,

graduate student at Johns Hopkins University and Dr. G. F. Cadish of the University of Maryland, urged greater sympathy for Oriental peoples in their problem of adjusting themselves to world conditions.

## EARLY CLOSING LAW DEFENDED IN LONDON

Home Secretary Says No Jus-  
tification for Long Hours

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir William Joynson-Hicks, British Home Secretary, at a meeting of the Early Closing Association in London defended the much criticized law passed last session to regulate closing hours in stores.

"There is," he said, "no justification in the twentieth century and in

a civilized community like ours to work any human being long hours day by day and night by night."

"We must go forward, we shall go forward," he concluded, "to improve the condition of our land. We desire great as improvements have been, to see still greater improvements. Therefore I hope that those who have been opposed to this measure will accept the position as it is today, and believe that it is an act of justice and an act demanded by every right-thinking man and woman."

## Maryland Woman Wins Notice With Big Pear Orchard

Fruit From 40,000 Trees Finds  
Market Mostly in Europe—  
Many Varieties Grown

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Mrs. Evelyn Harris of Betterton, Maryland, whose pear orchard of 40,000 trees is now in blossom, promising a large yield in the late summer, is said to be the most extensive woman agriculturist in the eastern part of the United States.

In addition to her orchards, she owns and operates half a score or more large farms in adjacent sections of Maryland.

But it is her pear orchards that net the largest financial returns. In London and Paris where large quantities are sold her pears fetch a higher price than the native grown.

The Government regards the Harris orchard as a model fruit farm, and stresses the methods of treating the trees in fighting pests, and in caring for the soil, in its reports for the guidance of less experienced farmers.

In addition to her manifold outdoor activities Mrs. Harris devotes much of her time to home keeping and to civic matters, and to general uplift work in Maryland. It is estimated that her income from her orchards and farms reaches as much as \$30,000 a year.

## World Without Windows Next? Just as Well, Says Architect

Modern Air Must Go to Laundry Before Use and  
Artificial Light Is Better Than Sun's, Declares  
Advocate of Steel Wiggams

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The human race, having progressed from the primitive cave-dwelling period, through various eras in which social improvement generally was marked by increasing use of windows, may complete the circle by reverting to windowless habitations, according to Francis Keally, an instructor at the School of Architecture at Columbia University.

Mr. Keally, speaking on "Windowless Buildings" at the Architectural and Allied Arts exposition at Grand Central Palace, discussed the increasing use of this type of architecture.

The windowless structure, according to Mr. Keally's description, far from being a step backward in architectural design, permits of better ventilation and illumination than is possible in buildings which depend merely upon windows for proper light and air.

**Want Walls for Display**  
Indeed, with ventilating systems which wash and clean the outside atmosphere before it is conveyed into the building, removing impure air through exhaust ducts, and with lighting systems which distribute light equally throughout the entire area, the windowless building is quite a desirable place in which to live and work, he held. Already museums, storage houses, garages and many public buildings are practically without windows, Mr. Keally said.

"The future department stores will be windowless buildings for the same reason that our museums are windowless structures," he continued. "The wall areas of the interior are most useful for the display of merchandise. The natural light and air

that comes through the average window in a department store today is usually dissipated before it does much good. Partitions are often built against windows and in most cases obstacles are placed in such a way near these openings that the light does not penetrate efficiently into the rooms. Thirty feet from the average window is the maximum efficiency distance that natural light is worth anything.

**Makes Air Cleaner**  
"Department stores are very seldom ventilated through the windows. On account of the great depth of the floors in this type of building, it is necessary to install forced ventilation. When such a system is installed, the opening of windows interferes with the efficient operation of such equipment. As a matter of fact, the mechanical system of ventilation is far superior to the old method of opening windows for the reason that the fresh air, which is brought in through ducts and before it reaches the different areas, is washed and cleaned. The foul air is taken out through exhaust ducts and there is a continual flow of fresh air every few minutes into buildings of this kind."

Mr. Keally recalled that in some parts of the world caves are still used for human habitation, such as Granada, Spain, and along the Loire Valley in France, where the chalk hills, being easy to cut into, make cliff-dwelling an attractive and easy manner of securing a home.

"Then, again, we have the snow huts made by the Eskimo, as well as the wigwams of the Indians, which are windowless," he said.

# HUM-BUG'S graft \$210



**THAT'S** what the cheap paint Hum-Bug takes out of your pocket on the 5-year cost of keeping the average house painted! At best, cheap price per gallon saves less than \$4 on the first cost and increases your 5-year cost by \$210. Study the cost chart!

## Patton's Sun-Proof Paint

Low 5-year cost! Gives fullest protection against moisture and decay—saves repair bills, insures your property investment! Among quality paints, a superior standard.

Sold by  
Quality Dealers  
Used by  
Exacting Painters

# What Cost To Paint This House?

1st. Grade Paint vs. 2nd. Grade

300 painters and dealers from 50 typical cities give figures resulting in these averages and comparisons:

1st. Grade Paint 2nd. Grade Paint

Average Price per Gallon **\$3.91** **\$2.70** Average Price per Gallon

Average Coverage per Gallon **40 sq. ft.** **30 sq. ft.**

Required for 500 sq. ft. house (500-40) Gallons **12½** **16½** Required for 500 sq. ft. house (500-30)

12½ x 3.91 = **\$48.87** 16½ x 2.70 = **\$44.25**

Labor charge, used as 10% of material cost **\$9.74** **\$9.74**

Total **\$146.61** **\$142.74** Total

2nd. Grade Paint saves average of only 2.87 first cost

## But—how long will each job last?

These same painters and dealers state:

1st. Grade Paint **5 Years** 2nd. Grade Paint **2 Years**

Quality Paint lasts 2½ times longer

1 x \$146.61 = **\$146.61** 2½ x \$142.74 = **\$356.85**

**\$356.85**

**\$146.61**

**\$210.24** Greater 5 Year Cost 2nd. Grade

Forget "gallons"—figure in years of economy and protection!

Patton's

## Sun-Proof Paint

Standard Value Since 1855

## PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Factories, Milwaukee, Wis.

Newark, N. J., Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, Cal.

PITTSBURGH  
Products  
Glass, Paint, Varnish and Lacquer  
Factories

**Employ This Man**  
He will free your premises of all nuisances at a nominal service charge.  
**GUARANTEE**  
Fumigating Co.  
800 5th Ave., New York LON gace 1100

ASK FOR  
**WILHOITE'S**  
Peanut Butter  
Sandwiches  
at leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes  
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH  
Quality is our motto  
PRICE—WILHOITE  
SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Get the Habit of Mailing  
Deposits Regularly

Over 12,000 of our 56,000 depositors bank with us by mail—the safe, easy, convenient way of accumulating money.  
We pay interest on \$1.00 and upwards.  
4½%  
Interest Compounded Quarterly  
Send for illustrated booklet on Banking by Mail.

The National Savings Bank  
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## Walk-Over Shoes of Summer Weight

It's just as logical to change to lighter shoes in the warm weather as it is to change to straw hats, silk stockings and light weight clothes.

WALK-OVER Summerweight shoes give you the lightness you desire. You have but to take this shoe in one hand and an ordinary oxford in the other to appreciate the full meaning of WALK-OVER Summerweight. Just so much less weight to lift with every step during the hot months.

Ask your WALK-OVER dealer to show you the new feather weight footwear.

## Walk-Over

Shoes for Men and Women  
GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY, Campello, Brockton, Mass.



## PARENT-TEACHER CONGRESS SCANS NEEDS OF HOME

(Continued from Page 1)

tional institution. Time was when we looked upon the home to give most of the training for vocation, home life, social life; but with the rapid change that has taken place in our social and economic conditions, much of the training that was originally given in the home has been transferred to the school. In the transition from entire home education to full curricular education the very foundation of the home has been shaken.

"Now the pendulum is swinging back, and educational institutions as well as students of social conditions recognize that the home must again assume its part of the responsibility in education. It is very encouraging to see how rapidly this idea is taking root and how seriously parents themselves are recognizing their responsibility."

### Worthy Home Membership

"Education for Worthy Home Membership" has been chosen as the central topic for the thirty-third annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. The subject in its widest interpretation touches, either directly or indirectly, the great objectives of the organization. While it recognizes the importance of the home it also carries the implication that education for worthy home membership is closely inter-related with the education which the individual needs as a citizen, as a worker and as a person of leisure.

"Education for Worthy Home Membership" not only children but adults. The modern child needs modern parents and a modern home. We cannot build an attic without something to support it. The congress, through its six bureaus and many committees, is constantly training for worthy home membership. It is taking parents on the job as the schools are taking the young people and giving them preparatory training, for we must make many approaches as possible in this most important and hitherto neglected field of education.

### Contacts with Agencies

"The congress fosters and encourages groups of mothers and fathers of pre-school children to 'know the child' and carries its program of work to parents through the grades, the high school and the college. Through literature, conferences, conventions, contacts with other educational agencies and its official publication, 'Child Welfare,' the home is receiving the attention it deserves as the very starting point of good citizenship."

Classes preceding the general sessions of the convention each morning and round-tables between the mass meetings give the delegates an opportunity for discussion and information in methods of organization, publicity, project work and the activities of the various committees.

### CORNELL ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN SUCCEEDS

ITHACA, N. Y.—Men and women of the class of 1929 at Cornell University have brought to a successful

**HAMBURGER STEAK**  
should be served with rich brown gravy seasoned with  
**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**

### Hotel Hargrave

A Comfortable Place to Live

112 West 72d Street

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Room, Bath . . . \$3.00

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SPECIAL WEEKLY AND MONTHLY RATES

### Warm days and cool drinks

make a happy combination

... delicious kinds of

Beverages

are advertised

in the

Monitor

when you buy please mention The Christian Science Monitor

conclusion their endowment fund campaign with a total of \$103,055 subscribed.

This sum will represent the class memorial and is expected to be paid to the university on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the class in 1954. In the meantime the subscribers to this fund will pay interest at a nominal rate on the pledges so that the university will have the benefit of the income.

## Will Rogers Finds People Will Laugh Wet and Vote Dry

(Continued from Page 1)

men set store by. "What can I do for you?"

So the matter of the committee of humorists and cartoonists recently recruited to add more levity to attacks on the dry laws by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is sketchily outlined. Mr. Rogers needs no prompter on current events. He knew all about it; and he chuckled.

"Well," he commented, in his inimitable slow-motion drawl, "they'll get a lot of laughs. There's a lot of right clever boys on that committee; some of 'em are friends of mine. They'll get the laughs, all right; but laughs aren't goin' to change that amendment."

"Laughs Won't Do It"

"Yes, sir, I've traveled this country up and down and over and across, and talked with all sorts and conditions of folks, and I tell you laughs won't do it. It will be many a day before the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed. The drawers can draw, and the scribbles can scribble and us jokers can joke and jest, but they won't change the dry laws."

By this time the sailor's uniform had been removed and in its place was that marvelous misfit-achievement in blue in which Mr. Rogers presently presented himself to the audience as "Blue Boy" grew up.

"See the show?" he asks, as the call-boy poked his head in the door. "Frank'll look after you." And Frank does, most courteously, while Mr. Rogers shuffles out on the stage in his exaggerated riding breeches, and draws his droolies on the "doin's" in Washington, to a rising accompaniment of laughter.

Watching him from the wings, one is impressed with the easy way he takes the audience into his confidence and makes them his own. The conviction comes that Will Rogers is one of two things: either a consummate showman or a man who is unconscious of self. He scuffs back and forth across the stage, eyeing his boots, unperturbed by either silence or applause. The audience gets to feel that they are his buddies back in the bunk house on the ranch, and somehow he makes it appear that he shares in the delusion. A fancy comes to him, and he grins. The boys'll be amused by that. So he tells 'em.

### Boys in the Bunk House

"Let's see," he begins in his always laconic speech, "we were talking about Washington—" And the "boys in the bunk house" fairly hang out of their chairs to get it all. The never-absent wad of gum is shifted from cheek to cheek as he talks, and that open-faced grin, whose natural habitat is in the vicinity of Claremore, Okla., wins over the New England audience and casts the spell of the cow country on them all. Since the passing of the old-time country store, there has been no such homespun philosophy heard in these parts.

When he finally strides off, he leaves behind him a fresh spring of bubbling chuckles destined to percolate through the sober concerns of many a staid Bostonian's busiest hours for many a day. And, in the dressing room again, one eyes him, wondering why this is so, and decides that the secret lies first in his essential sincerity and next in his knack of putting his finger on the funny bone of fact and making it squirm.

His sincerity is manifested when he returns, as he did immediately, to the subject of prohibition.

"You know," he said, thoughtfully, "a city man, after all, is mighty narrow when it comes to understanding the small town and the country angle. The country fellow turns on his radio every night, reads his magazines, sees all the movies. All of these things are put on by the city man, so the country fellow has always got a pretty clear conception of what the city is doing and thinking about."

Country "Rube" Has the Veto  
"But the city fellow never has any way of knowing what the country fellow is thinking about. He don't see magazines that country folks write, movies that they put on, nor radio programs that they broadcast. You've got to get to the country fellow and talk with him to get his angle."

"The city fellow, as we all know, at heart, has always looked on the country fellow as a rube, and in this

## Paramount Problems in United States

Rank	Issue	Percentage of National Council of the National Economic League
1	Crime, Disrespect for Law	41.2
2	Administration of Justice	38.5
3	Prohibition	35.8
4	Agriculture, Farm Relief	32.1
5	The World Court	29.4
6	Prevention of War	26.7
7	Education	24.0
8	Religious Training	21.3
9	Disarmament	18.6
10	Public Health	15.9
11	Business Ethics	13.2
12	Conservation of Natural Resources	10.5
13	Reforestation	8.8
14	International Relations	7.1
15	Personal Liberty	5.4
16	Education of Children	4.7
17	Stabilization of Industry and Employment	4.0
18	Navigation	3.3
19	Stock Speculation	2.6
20	Suppression of Labor Unions	1.9
21	Relations with Latin America	1.2
22	Abolition of Prohibition	0.5
23	Monetary and State Finance	0.2
24	War	0.1
25	Unemployment	0.1
26	Disarmament	0.1
27	Public Health	0.1
28	Business Ethics	0.1
29	Conservation of Natural Resources	0.1
30	Reforestation	0.1
31	International Relations	0.1
32	Personal Liberty	0.1
33	Education of Children	0.1
34	Stabilization of Industry and Employment	0.1
35	Navigation	0.1
36	Stock Speculation	0.1
37	Suppression of Labor Unions	0.1
38	Relations with Latin America	0.1
39	Abolition of Prohibition	0.1
40	Monetary and State Finance	0.1
41	War	0.1
42	Unemployment	0.1
43	Disarmament	0.1
44	Public Health	0.1
45	Business Ethics	0.1
46	Conservation of Natural Resources	0.1
47	Reforestation	0.1
48	International Relations	0.1
49	Personal Liberty	0.1
50	Education of Children	0.1

## Crime Declared Worst Problem Faced by Nation

Leaders of Public Opinion List Administration of Justice Second

prohibition problem the so-called rube knows that he's sitting in the same position as the President of the United States because he's got a veto power. The city fellow can holler his head off, but he can't get the prohibition laws changed without the country fellow's consent—and that's going to be tough to get, because they both see the problem from different angles. And there just happens to be more country folks than there are city. The same as there happens to be more Republicans than Democrats.

What the Boss Thinks  
"There's a whole lot of country south and west of the Hudson River, as the Democrats discovered last fall, and most of that country is bound and possessed that the Eighteenth Amendment shall remain just where it is."

"Take the economic side. The boss of a factory is a prohibitionist underneath. He knows that it is good for his business. And he'll vote to keep it that way, if for no other reason than that he likes to see all the boys showing up with their dinner pails on Monday morning."

"It's pretty hard to laugh down a good idea. It would be hard to make people believe that prohibition has not contributed to our prosperity."

Mr. Rogers' dresser put the finishing touches on the humorist's last act creation and handed him a fresh stick of gum. The Sage from Oklahoma arose, stretched, grinned, stuck out a friendly hand, and turned toward the wings. At the door he paused.

### Fine Message of Hoover's

"That was a fine message of Mr. Hoover's," he volunteered. "Bout as sincere as I ever heard. I should say most fair-minded people know that Mr. Hoover wants to, and is pledged to, make a sincere effort to enforce this law. He's done a good many big things in his life. That's why he's President."

Mr. Rogers made his exit from the dressing room and his entrance onto the stage.

His dresser remained hanging up cast-off garments, an indulgent smile on his face. At a question from the interviewer he turned.

"What's that? Like my job?" he responded, pausing in his work. "I do that. I've dressed Fred Stone for 25 years, and now I've got Mr. Rogers. Two of the finest in the profession, and I'd never ask for better. Wasn't it Marshal Catnach who said, 'No man is a hero to his valet?'" He was misinformed. Will Rogers is.

BALTIMORE ASKS TRADE ZONE  
BALTIMORE, Md. — Resolutions asking Congress to designate Baltimore as a foreign trade zone, or "free port," have just been passed by the export and import bureau of the Association of Commerce.

WISDEE SAVES MONEY  
WISDEE SAVES MONEY  
WISDEE SAVES MONEY

## Where Is Your Bank Book?

Why not dust it off this spring and add a few dollars to it?

Interest begins May 10

75 Tremont St. Boston

## When A-Golfing You Would Go

WHEN the call of the green rings in your ears, you don your smartest golfing clothes and away you go for hours of glorious sunshine and outdoor exercise. The shoes you wear are most important. They must be comfortable for the good of your game and smart for the good of your ensemble.

Let us show you the Glenna model of the Cantilever Shoe. It is the correct shoe for golfing. Price \$8.50.

The CORA CHANDLER SHOP  
50 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.  
(Chandler's Corset Store)

Murray Butler. Its purpose was announced as the establishment of "an informed and disinterested leadership for public opinion . . . representing the best thought of this country."

## Building Trades in New York City Win 5-Day Week

Agreement with Employers Is Said to Be Biggest Step Toward Shorter Week

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Practically all the building trades of New York City will go on a five-day basis on Aug. 24 as the result of an agreement just completed between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council.

More than 150,000 workers are affected by the new schedules, which provide a 10 per cent pay increase in addition to the five-day week. The new program replaces the 5½ day week which is now in effect and gives the workers approximately the same weekly wage that they are receiving at present.

The agreement was characterized in labor circles here as the biggest step which has been made in advancing the shorter week program. The New York agreement will raise the number of workmen in the country who enjoy the five-day week to a total of 650,000, including the 150,000 in the Ford plants in Detroit.

The agreement includes the reaffirmation and support of the "general arbitration plan calling for arbitration of all disputes and certain conditions that shall prevail in the industry to prevent strikes and lock-outs." It also provides for work on Saturday in emergency cases, but says that "time-and-one-half" shall be paid on the sixth day.

The agreement will not directly affect the electrical workers' union whose separate negotiations for a five-day week have been the subject of several court actions. It was indicated by labor officials, however, that the general agreement would be used as the basis for a concerted effort to bring peace in the electrical trades as it removed some of the major objections upon which the demand of the electricians for a five-day week had been protested.

## PERU'S EXPORT TRADE SHOWS GAIN FOR 1928

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Unofficial statistics gathered by the Chamber of Commerce of Lima show a marked increase in Peru's exports for 1928 as compared with 1927. At the same time imports for 1928 decreased slightly.

Exports for 1928, excluding the port of Iquitos, amounted to \$154,140,645, compared with \$149,681,097 in 1927, an increase of \$4,459,548. Imports for 1928, excluding the port of Iquitos and postal money orders, were \$79,000,000, compared to \$80,000,000 in 1927, a decrease of \$1,000,000.

## Motorists Pay \$305,233,842 in Taxes on Gasoline in 1928

Highest 5 Cents, Lowest 2 Cents, Average 3 Cents a Gallon—All States Now in Fold

WASHINGTON — Gasoline taxes amounting to \$305,233,842 were collected on the sale of 10,178,344,771 gallons of motor fuel in 1928 in the District of Columbia and the 46 states in which the tax was effective during the whole or part of the year, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture.

The figures include the tax collected and the gasoline consumed in Illinois during January only, owing to the fact that the law providing for the State's 2-cent tax was held invalid on Feb. 24, 1928.

Massachusetts and New York were the only states without a gasoline tax in 1928. These two have since passed laws providing, in Massachusetts for a 2-cent tax effective Jan. 1, 1929, and in New York for a 2-cent tax effective May 1. As the Illinois Legislature has passed a new law which provides for the collection of a 2-cent tax effective Aug. 1, that date will mark the final adoption of the tax by all states, 10 years after its adoption by Oregon and Colorado.

The average rate per gallon in 1928 was 3 cents; the highest was 5 and the lowest was 2 cents. At the close of the year the rate in effect was 5 cents in seven states, 4 cents in 11 states, 3½ cents in one state, 3 cents in 14 states, and 2 cents in 12 states and the District of Columbia.

Comparison of the total number of vehicles registered with the total tax collected in the states in which the tax was effective throughout the year shows an average revenue of \$15.09 per vehicle.

After deduction of the costs of collection the entire net revenue was used for rural road purposes in 35 states, in the remaining 13 states and the District of Columbia a total of \$15,491,754 was devoted to other purposes. In three states a portion of the collections was used for public school purposes.

The following table shows the total tax earnings and the total number of gallons taxed in the various states:

State	Total tax earnings on fuel & motor oil, etc.	Net gallons of gas taxed, & used by mot. vehs.
Alabama	\$6,614,297	162,488,774
Arizona	2,018,228	50,455,946
Arkansas	5,382,782	106,147,481
California	28,568,769	985,558,973
Colorado	3,921,224	130,707,467
Connecticut	3,511,675	175,437,580
Delaware	800,349	26,678,310
Florida	11,207,617	224,704,496
Georgia	3,215,486	206,137,161
Idaho	1,884,023	47,096,627
Illinois	826,826	41,841,273
Indiana	11,177,519	275,584,068
Iowa	8,585,628	284,829,934
Kansas	5,394,811	269,742,067

Ga., will be constructed under a contract just let by the Southern Natural Gas Corporation to Ford, Bacon & Davis, construction engineers. Contracts for the sale of gas have been made with a large number of industries along the line, it was said, and for distribution in several cities, including Atlanta, Ga.

## Business Reported Good by British Co-operatives

Manchester Official Declares Society Has Recovered Early Post-War Days Position

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—The prosperity of the International Co-operative Wholesale Society is indicated by a report of H. J. A. Wilkins, president, who reviewing the position at Manchester on May 4 said that the share and loan capital with deposits amounted to nearly £50,000,000 and the reserve funds to £4,000,000. He said that despite the widespread unemployment, the society has practically recovered from the position of the early post-war years.

Although the grocery and provision business represented more than one-third of the turnover there had been a substantial advance in textile, clothing and furnishing sections, while the export trade had nearly doubled during the past six months to £292,826.

A. W. Goughly has been succeeded as president of the directorate of the International Co-operative Wholesale Society by Sir Robert Stewart of Glasgow, chairman of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society.

## PIPE LINE FOR GAS TO RUN 1400 MILES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—A 1400-mile pipe line to convey natural gas from the Monroe and Richland gas fields of Louisiana for domestic and industrial purposes to the territory surrounding Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., will be constructed under a contract just let by the Southern Natural Gas Corporation to Ford, Bacon & Davis, construction engineers.

Contracts for the sale of gas have been made with a large number of industries along the line, it was said, and for distribution in several cities, including Atlanta, Ga.

The project is expected to involve an expenditure of about \$35,000,000.

## Chic Millinery

at all times . . . a particularly happy and particularly complete Bedell specialization.

If you do not already know Bedell millinery . . . what charming selection may be made . . . how characteristically low the prices, then let us urge the pleasant discovery upon you.

## "MIMI" is THE Ensemble



The frock of this ensemble is a gay, be-ruffled (pleated, of course) delight in itself . . . of a decidedly distinctive printed silk . . . frankly, one that is also the choice of a dressmaker or two who are using it in quite expensive frocks. Quite a coincidence! The coat is exquisitely simple . . . in heavy wool crepe of a matching or contrasting tone. The \$79.50 ensemble is . . .

WANAMAKER'S—Second floor, old building

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Broadway at Ninth Street

**WALDORF RESTAURANT**  
226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE  
BOSTON  
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Tomato Soup, Rolls or Crackers . . . 15c  
Prime Rib Roast of Beef, Potato . . . 50c  
Grilled Lamb Chop with Green Peas, Mashed Potato . . . 35c  
Pot Roast of Beef with Spaghetti . . . 35c  
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134 Restaurants in 41 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

**Clear your Desk**

Successful business consists of a multitude of well-handled details. Some of these can be delegated; others require personal attention. The problem of the busy business man is to clear his desk and yet give these details the necessary personal touch.

The solution is at his elbow, literally and figuratively. The telephone will take the load off him and off his stenographer. The speed and simplicity of present day operating will enable him to dispose of unfinished business by telephone more quickly than by any other method.

The cost is also less, as the rates below will show:

From Down-Town Boston to

Bangor, Me.	\$1.15	New Bedford	.40
Burlington, Vt.	1.05	No. Conway, N.H.	.35
Fall River	.90	Pittsfield	.40
Keene, N. H.	.80	Portland, Me.	.40
Leicester, Me.	.75	Providence, R. I.	.40
Lowell	.70	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	.40
Manchester, N.H.	.65	Springfield	.40
Montpelier, Vt.	.60	Worcester	.35

These rates are for three-minute station-to-station calls; that is, calls by number.

**New England Telephone and Telegraph Company**



## BUYERS FOUND STILL LIVING IN THE DARK AGES

Consumption Said to Be  
Lagging Far Behind Pro-  
duction in Efficiency

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUNSWICK, Me.—"Production has become a highly technical science, but consumption for the mass of the people in the United States is still in the stage of astrology and alchemy," said Stuart Chase, writer and economist, speaking at the Institute of Social Sciences, at Bowdoin College, Saturday night.

"What ultimate consumer knows where to turn in order to find out the best motor car for his money, or oil burner, electric refrigerator, radio set, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, household goods, disinfectants, he asked.

"Does he know how many simple chemicals masquerade under trade names at two to 10 times the price? He does not. But the United States Government does. By means of the magnificent testing and laboratory facilities of the Bureau of Standards the Government purchases some \$400,000,000 worth of commodities a year, has introduced a genuine science into consumption and secures its money's worth by reference to its laboratories rather than by pretty girls on the backs of magazines.

"Purchasing power has not kept step with the technical arts, with the result that the problem is no longer to provide consumers with commodities as before the coming of mass production, but to provide commodities with consumers.

"Almost without exception our industries in America have more equipment and plant capacity than they can keep steadily busy. The specter of overhead expense piling upon an idle plant is constantly before every manufacturer with the result that he must bend every effort to selling his product and secure as much as possible of the strangely limited consumer's dollar, and so the open season on the pocketbook of the way-faring consumer is on.

"As ultimate consumers we are all Alice in a wonderland of bright colors, snappy slogans, scaring words, dazzling lights, fancy packages, unlimited service, Olympian claims and almost impenetrable ignorance. Scores of trade associations are trying to make us 'show conscious,' 'refrigerator conscious,' 'straw-hat conscious'—four out of five, conscious, before we walk accounts become unconscious."

## G. O. P. to Mark 75th Anniversary at Ripon School

(Continued from Page 1)

and women may be expected to make their way on June 8 to pay tribute to the memory of Alvan Earle Bovay, whom many regard as the founder of the party, and to see re-enacted in pageant form much of the history connected with the founding and expansion of the G. O. P.

From the steps of this modest little structure James W. Good, Secretary of War; Walter J. Kohler, Governor of Wisconsin; and prominent party leaders will speak at the celebration, and the Wisconsin Senate and Assembly, together with large party delegations from Wisconsin and near-by states, will gather about its door, according to plans recently announced by Judge Roy E. Reed, chairman of the national arrangements committee. President Hoover has accepted the honorary chairmanship of the national Republican Diamond Jubilee Committee.

Apparently quite unconcerned that a national controversy centers about it—for the Republican Party sprang up almost simultaneously in several states, and other places claim the prestige of holding the first Republican gathering—the little white schoolhouse serenely displays its bold letters, telling the world that it was the "Birthplace of the Republican Party," and its small plaque underneath sets forth that: "In this schoolhouse, March 20, 1854, was held the first mass meeting in this country that definitely and positively cut

Registered at the Christian  
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Lillian Tarbox, East Braintree, Mass.  
Edward A. Dudley, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Mrs. Mabel E. Dudley, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
John Fulton, Norwood, Mass.  
Robert Fulton, Norwood, Mass.  
Eugene C. Dyer, New York, N. Y.  
Mrs. Frances T. Partridge, Redondo Beach, Calif.  
W. D. Partridge, Redondo Beach, Calif.  
Miss Ida L. Osnier, East Orange, N. J.

loose from old parties and advocated a new party under the name Republican."

The man responsible for this first meeting, Alvan Earle Bovay, was born in Jefferson County, New York, on July 12, 1818. He came to Wisconsin and took up the practice of law in Ripon in 1850.

Although an ardent Whig, Mr. Bovay urged the formation of a new party with the idea of bringing together the antislavery elements of all parties. Upon introduction of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" into Congress in 1854, he wrote a letter to his old friend, Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, then the leading paper in the country, urging him to call together in every church and schoolhouse in the free states all opponents to the bill and band them together under the name "Republican," the only name he said "which will live and last."

### Schoolhouse Moved

When the Nebraska bill passed the Senate, Bovay and his followers decided to take definite action, as they looked upon this bill as intended to strengthen the institution of slavery. Accordingly a meeting was called on March 10, 1854, at the schoolhouse of District No. 2—the same building which now stands on Ripon College campus. Here at this historic meeting of Whigs, Federalists and Free-Soilers gathered together in common opposition to slavery, Mr. Bovay offered the name "Republican" for the new party.

Fifteen years ago loyal members of the party had the building moved from the residential section of Ripon to the college campus. It was liberally painted with a wood preservative and is in remarkably good condition.

On July 6, the new name suggested by the Ripon citizen was adopted by the first state convention of anti-Nebraska men held at Jackson, Mich. State conventions were also held about this time in Vermont, Maine, New York, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, where the name was also adopted. On Feb. 22, 1856, at an informal convention for the purpose of perfecting a national organization at Pittsburgh, the name "Republican" was adopted for the national party. Among those present were Horace Greeley and Abraham Lincoln.

## Choosing of Laws to Obey Declared to Be Impossible

Bible Students Hear That Ob-  
edience to All Law Essential  
to Success of Government

BALTIMORE, Md.—People cannot choose which laws they will obey when obedience to all law is essential to the perpetuity of any government, Hugo L. Black (D), Senator from Alabama, said in urging law enforcement at the six-day annual convention of the National Federation of Men's Bible Classes, which has just closed here. Approximately 5000 men from 20 states and Canada attended the convention.

A message from President Hoover was read at the concluding session by Walter H. Newton (R), Representative from Minnesota, who is soon to become administrative assistant to the President. The message said:

"There is no other book so various as the Bible, nor one so full of concentrated wisdom. Whether it be of the law, business, morals or that vision which leads the imagination in the creation of constructive enterprises for the happiness of mankind. He who seeks for guidance in any of these things may look inside its covers and find illumination. The study of this book in your Bible classes is a post-graduate course in the richest library of human experience."

"As a nation we are indebted to the Book of books for our national ideals and representative institutions. Their preservation rests in adhering to its principles."

Resolutions were adopted for classes to redouble energy in persuading and helping men to forsake intoxicants. Other resolutions urged good citizenship and efforts to foster good will among nations.

Joseph D. Montgomery of Philadelphia was re-elected president of the federation, and Washington, D. C., was chosen for the 1930 convention.

TURKS BAN ANCIENT CUSTOM  
SMYRNA (P)—In three months the traditional Turkish method of kneading dough with bare feet will be forbidden. Bakers have received orders from the Prefect to use machinery.

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Buckwheat  
Flour  
Pure Buckwheat  
Flour  
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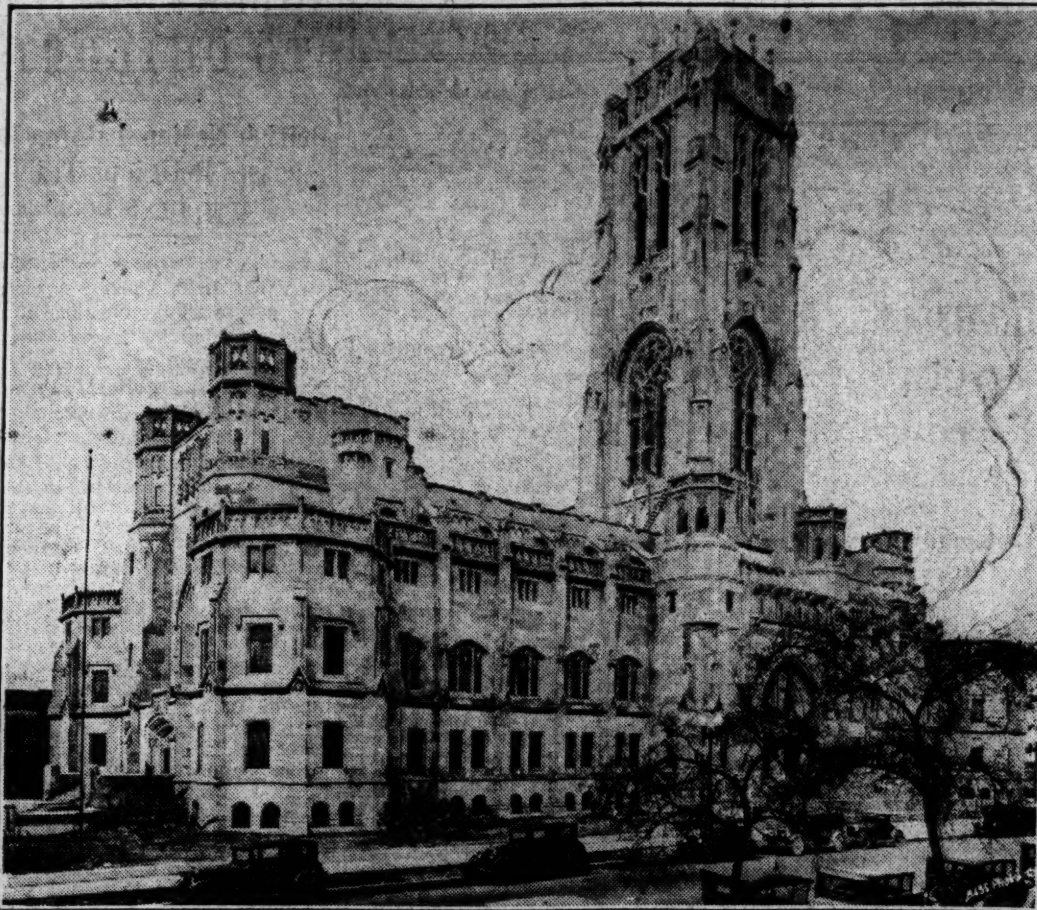
Costs from 15.75 to 79.50  
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Come in and see us.

Diagonal Homespun, in  
Tan and Grey, Cashmere in  
Black or Navy.  
Made in both Misses'  
and Ladies' Sizes.

## Majestic Home of Great Carillon at Indianapolis



New Scottish Rite Cathedral, in the Tower of Which Are Housed the 63 Bells of the Chime, Formally Dedicated on May 5.

## 63-BELL CHIME DEDICATED FOR INDIANA MASONS

New Scottish Rite Cathedral  
in Indianapolis Gets  
Notable Adjunct

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The great carillon in the tower of the new Scottish Rite Cathedral here was dedicated May 5 with a concert of sacred music by Anton Brees, the eminent young Belgian carillonneur. The chime is claimed to be the second largest in the United States. Of its 63 bells, the largest weighs six tons; the smallest 14 pounds. The bells were cast and tuned in England.

The carillon is a fitting adjunct to the beautifully proportioned Gothic "cathedral" ground for which was

broken in May, 1926. Officers of the Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection have received many expressions of approval from European and Canadian Masonic circles respecting the excellence of its design.

The carillon is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Baxter of Indianapolis. Mr. Baxter has long been prominent in Hoosier Masonry. He is a member of the Supreme Council, 33d Degree, Scottish Rite.

M. Brees has been carillonneur at the Park Avenue Baptist Church in New York, and he has been much in demand as a recitalist. He is now carillonneur for the bells at Edward Bok's Mountain Lake, Fla., sanctuary, but he will remain in Indianapolis for six months, having been retained by Mr. Baxter to give semi-weekly recitals and to train local musicians in the mastery of the bells.

### COLLEGE ORATORS TO VIE

AMHERST, Mass. (P)—Announcement has been made that the New England division of the National Collegiate Oratorical League will hold its spring contest here on May 31. Representatives of 12 men's colleges in New England will take part, speaking on some phase of the United States Constitution.

## LAND CRUISERS SPEND NIGHT IN AGUA CALIENTE

Devote Two Days to San  
Diego, and Visit Riverside  
Orange Grove District

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce added an international touch to their get-acquainted tour about the United States when they spent a night in Mexico May 3.

Completing a portion of their visit to Los Angeles, they came to San Diego for the better portion of two days, but spent the intervening night amid the colorful surroundings of Agua Caliente, south of the international line. They did not, however, get a first hand view of the commercial affairs of the neighboring re-

public, for the place of their visit in this distant corner of Baja California is little more than a pleasure resort for southern Californians.

"Boston and San Diego have much in common historically," George W. Marston, San Diego merchant and founder of Presidio Park on the site of the first white settlement on the Pacific Coast, told members of the land cruise at a banquet here.

"Boston's historic background dates from the days of the Mayflower and the Pilgrim Fathers," he continued, "while San Diego's goes back to early Spanish and Portuguese settlements. San Diego was discovered just 50 years after the landing of the Pilgrims."

After being entertained by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, the party from Boston was driven through Balboa Park and to Presidio Park, Point Loma and Agua Caliente. They were enabled to see some of the most beautiful sections of southern California, noted for its even climate and mountains which approach close to a rugged shore line.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce paused in their tour of the United States, which will cover nearly 9000 miles within a month, long enough to bask in the sunshine of California's orange district.

Arriving by motorbus from San Diego, they lunched in the patio of Glenwood Mission Inn here. Frank A. Miller, master of the inn, showed them the art treasures from many lands for which his hostelry is famous, and officials of the Riverside Chamber of Commerce initiated them into the commercial wonders of the district. After visiting the Monte Vista orange packing house, where they saw the most modern methods developed by the citrus industry, the party spent some time in Whitehead Brothers butter and egg packing house, where members learned that carload lots of eggs from this district are sent to eastern breakfast tables.

M. D. Liming, secretary of the Boston Chamber, declared that many members of the party who have previously visited southern California are impressed by its recent growth and improvements. He said: "We in New England find our section of the country changing also. Our industries are paying more attention to quality and the artistry of products than ever before."

## Belgian War Refugee Wins Art Scholarship

NEW YORK (P)—A Belgian war refugee is on her way to realize her ambitions and be a sculptor. Miss Berga Margolies, who had to leave home in 1914, came to New York and supported herself and the family by working as a typist. She also went to college and studied sculpture in spare time. Now she has won a scholarship for a year's study abroad with all expenses paid.

## Maine Grange Seeks to Revoke Seizure Rights of Power Lines

State Organization Starts Petition for Referendum on  
Legislative Act—Says Farms Would Be Over-  
run With High Tension Wires

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Urging that the measure would result in their farms being overrun with dangerous high-tension lines, the Maine State Grange is circulating petitions invoking a referendum on the act passed by the last Legislature granting the right of eminent domain to electric power companies doing a public utility business.

The petitions characterize the eminent domain act as "unfair and unjust to the rural people." They are being sent to grange officials and leaders in the effort to secure the 10,000 signatures required by the Constitution to invoke a referendum. The signatures must be filed with the Secretary of State within 90 days after adjournment of the Legislature, which means prior to July 13.

The act grants the right of eminent domain only when necessary for the location of transmission lines carrying 5000 volts or more, and provides that the right shall not apply to lands or easements located within 300 feet of any inhabited dwelling; on or adjacent to any developed water power; or so closely parallel to existing lines of other utility corporations that the proposed transmission lines would interfere with the service rendered by the former. All such

locations taken under the act must be approved by the public utilities commission.

The chief argument of the electric companies is that other utilities such as railroad and telephone companies may exercise the right of eminent domain and it is only just that they should have the same right.

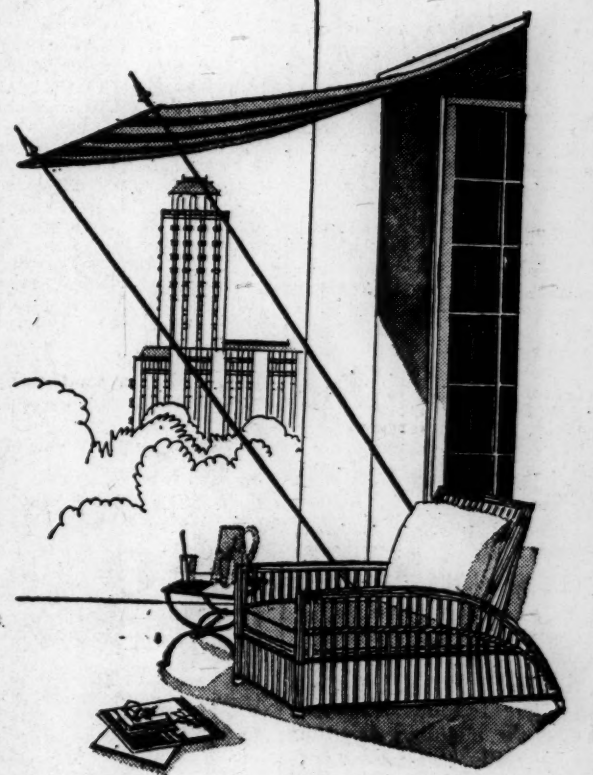
In case the people by another referendum authorize the export of surplus power out of the State, certain high tension lines would probably be built and the right of eminent domain might become valuable to the transmission companies in case they could not secure locations for their lines by ordinary processes of bargaining.

## MICHIGAN CANCELS ARCTIC EXPEDITION

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (P)—Cancellation of the fourth University of Michigan Greenland expedition because of insufficient funds to prosecute its work is announced by Prof. William H. Hobbs, director of the three previous expeditions.

The work of the university's meteorological station in Greenland was inaugurated in 1926 and was given much prominence last summer because of the rescue of Bert Hassell and Parker Cramer, Illinois fliers, by members of the expedition.

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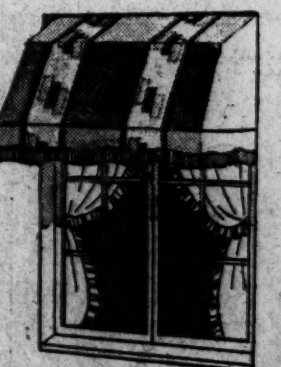
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## JUGOSLAVIANS HAD LOOKED FOR TAX REDUCTION

Disappointment Felt Owing  
to Budget Being Larger  
Than Last Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia.—The new budget of Yugoslavia, which the Minister of Finance has recently made public, has caused surprise and disappointment, because it is 8 per cent larger than the budget of last year. It has often been stated that the former Yugoslav governments, made up of politicians seeking place and power, were extravagant and inefficient, and it has been frequently repeated that one of the advantages of the new dictatorial régime will be that it will not have to spend money to appease politicians or parties, and that therefore it will be much more economical.

In consequence, the people of Yugoslavia who complain of very heavy taxation, hoped for an appreciable tax reduction. This was one of the chief reasons why many people welcomed the new régime. But instead of that, the budget has been increased from 11,500,000,000 dinars to nearly 12,500,000,000.

It is divided into two parts: 7,500,000,000 for administrative purposes and the rest for state enterprises, such as the railroads. The increase in administrative expenditures goes largely to the supreme government and to the Ministries of Finance, Justice and the Police. This seems to some people significant and typical. They say that it is natural for a despotic government to spend much money on policemen and detectives, on courts and on the government machine. They assert that it costs more to make despotism safe than to make democracy safe.

Almost a third of the receipts of the Yugoslav state comes from indirect taxes, which are substantially increased. Direct taxes are also increased a little.

The Croats point to the new budget as fresh evidence of what they call the "financial fiasco" of the dictatorship. And they predict further financial difficulties. In substantiation of

their point of view, they point to Bulgaria, where, after the overthrow of the people's government under Stambulisky and the advent of a military régime, the budget of the state was greatly increased.

The supporters of the new régime say that the test of the efficacy of a government is not the size of its budget, but the manner in which the state's money is used. They predict that the receipts from the new budget will be employed more wisely than the money of the Yugoslav state has ever been used before.

## New Zealanders Criticize Report on Civil Service

Findings as Regards Samoa Described as Being "Unfair and Ungenerous"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The recent report of a committee of New Zealand civil servants on the civil service of the mandated territory of Samoa has not gone unchallenged. The report made severe comments on some of the methods adopted in Samoa, and expressed dissatisfaction with the type of civil servants generally employed. The Government announced that the committee's recommendations would be adopted. But the report has in turn been severely criticized by J. D. Gray, retired Under-Secretary for External Affairs, the department responsible for Samoa, and Gen. Sir George Richardson, who retired from the position of administrator of the territory last year.

Mr. Gray declares that New Zealand's prestige and honor as a mandatory power are injured by the Government's decision. "One finds it difficult," he says, "to write with restraint about the unfair and ungenerous comments and fault-finding about the Samoan Public Service. Its personnel, staffing and conditions. Sir George Richardson strongly supports his subordinates, who, he says, have endeavored to the utmost to maintain the good name of New Zealand, and in isolated cases where they have not done so their services have not been retained. Three years ago, says Sir George, the natives were being trained to administer their own affairs and were doing so very successfully. "If certain agitators had not deliberately lied to the natives, deceived them and maliciously influenced one section of the chiefs against other chiefs, and so created the dissension which has temporarily destroyed Samoa's progress, the position today would be very different. The natives would be united and loyal, as they were previously. Their output of copra would be at least 20,000 tons per annum, the trade of the territory would be £1,000,000 a year, and the New Zealand taxpayer would not be required to give any financial help to Samoa except by way of an occasional loan, which would be reproductive for development."

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## Antiques

ON a visit to London, the galleries of Waring & Gillow in Oxford Street have a special interest for the American Tourist.

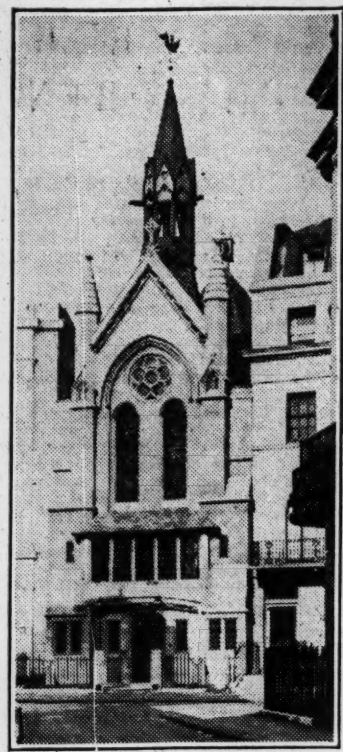
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## Vigorous Campaign to Be Carried Out by Victorian Dries

In the Liquor Referendum to Be Held Next Year Voting May Be Compulsory

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Voting may be compulsory at the liquor referendum to be taken in Victoria in 1930. This will be the first time that the issue is state-wide. Formerly the local option poll system was employed, with the result that there are now one or two isolated dry districts, but the 1930 poll will make the whole State either dry or wet. Compulsory voting is the law as far as the elections for the Legislative Assembly are concerned, and there is a clause in the Licensing Act which requires that a liquor poll shall be conducted on lines similar to those prescribed for a Legislative Assembly election. Upon the interpretation of this clause will depend the question of compulsory voting in the liquor referendum. In the event of a satisfactory decision on the matter not being reached by the electoral and crown law departments, the Cabinet will decide the matter, and amending legislation will be introduced if necessary. Though compulsory voting would undoubtedly be the more satisfactory method, it is doubtful whether it

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would help the prohibitionists to gain their goal, because, in their devotion to their cause, they invariably, with very few exceptions, record their votes. The wets are much more lax, as they consider that they have little to fear. The dries, however, will conduct a very vigorous campaign against the liquor traffic, and though it seems unlikely that they will win, the strength of their vote may come as a big surprise to the other side.

## Rent-Trafficking in Great Britain Styled 'Scandal'

Association Seeks to Prevent Landlords from Charging Exorbitant Prices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—A conference of the National Labor Housing Association was held here in the latter part of April to call attention to what was described as "the growing scandal of trafficking in rents." Cases were cited of landlords receiving several times the pre-war rental of houses in spite of the fact that increases in rent have been limited by law.

The method employed is to divide up houses which had previously been let to single tenants into one-room tenements and so escape legal control. One example investigated by the association is said to have shown the landlord as receiving £4. 4s. 6d. a week in rent for a house let before the war at 12s.

The association was first established in 1898 as the Workmen's National Housing Council. It now represents some 300 organizations in different parts of the country, and among its objects are the following: "To induce municipal authorities to provide good houses on garden-suburb principles on the best available sites; to advocate the creation of new towns and industrial areas, and the promotion of legislation for the extension of railways, buses and tram services under public ownership; to secure legislation that will effect an alteration in the present system of rating, and the institution of house and rent courts; and generally to protect and promote the interests of tenants."

Membership is open to trade unions and their branches, trades councils, tenants' associations, co-operative societies, women's organizations and other similar bodies.

## WOMEN OF BOLIVIA DEMAND EQUAL RIGHTS

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—The first Congress of Bolivian Women has adjourned after passing resolutions demanding equal civil rights with men. A memorial to the Bolivian Congress was adopted asking that women be accorded the right to administer their own property without consent of their husbands or guardians. Another resolution advocated the establishment of schools for natives.

A last minute issue arose over the Tacna-Arica problem, and a resolution was adopted declaring that the dispute will not be finally settled until Bolivia's interests are recognized and she obtains an outlet to the sea.

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## REDS DWINDLE AS MID-EUROPE WINS STABILITY

Communists Still Strong in  
Prague, Elsewhere No  
Longer a Menace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
VIENNA.—Post-war conditions in central Europe provided an excellent field for Communism. For a time the Reds seemed likely to take possession of these states and spread thence to the Balkans. Now, however, after 10 years of constructive work, the Communist cause is growing weaker, and in some cases ceases to present any actual menace.

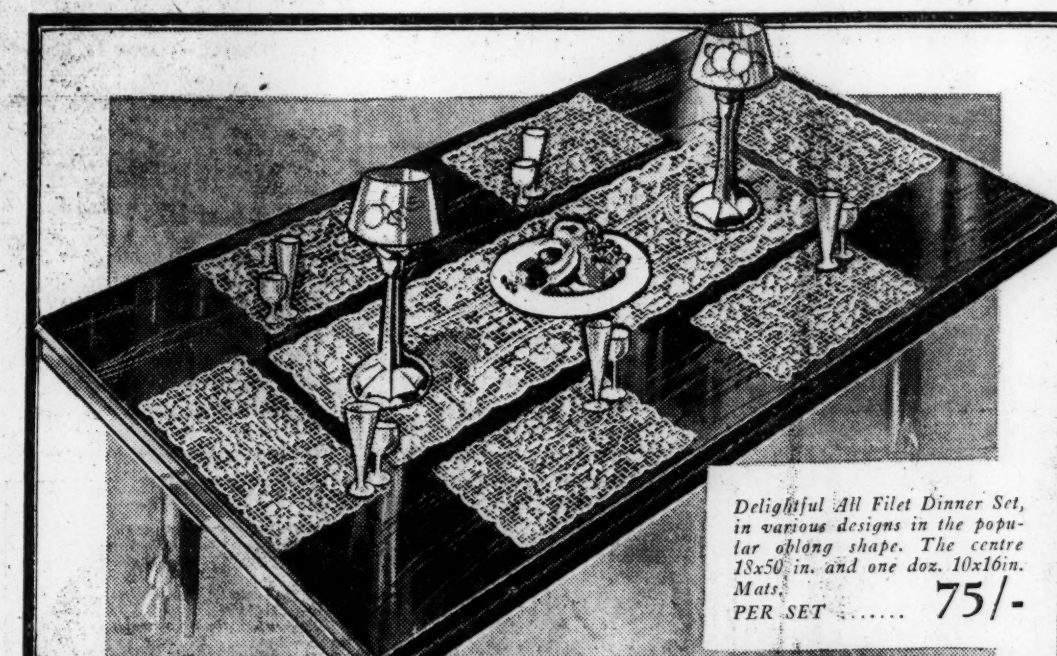
Of the three states, Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, the former is the one in which Communism has least power. There is no Communist representative in Parliament, and no Communist press worth consideration. This is largely due to the Social Democratic Party, who carried through measures of alleviation for the workers and poorer classes generally.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Communists consider the Social Democrats their greatest enemies, and limit their activities almost entirely to discrediting the work of this party. Their few and generally insignificant street disturbances are timed to coincide with the street processions of which the Social Democrats are so fond. After the ring leaders have been arrested the disturbances subside, and no more is heard of the party for some time.

Vienna, in virtue of its central position, is no doubt being made a center for some secret Communist propaganda for the Balkans and elsewhere. The arrest of Bela Kun, the Hungarian Communist leader, who had been working for some time in Vienna under a false name, drew attention to this activity; but, as it is directed mainly toward other countries, it cannot affect the home position very much.

Hungarians still talk of the three months "Red Republic" under Bela Kun in the summer of 1919, and welcome the most stringent police regulations to prevent its possible recurrence. Hungary has no Communist representation on either national, provincial or municipal bodies, and nothing in the nature of Communist publications. Not only are these prohibited in the country, but the frontiers are carefully watched, so that no propaganda literature may come in from abroad. The most disturbing feature in the present situation is the fact that the very strin-

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## FARMING DIPLOMACY POLAND'S NEW STEP

Agricultural Attachés Named to Embassies Abroad

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON.—The Polish Government has decided to appoint agricultural attachés to its embassies abroad. A resolution was passed by the Polish Senate on Nov. 24, 1925, but lack of funds hindered the immediate realization of the project.

In the current year, however, it is proposed to appoint two such officers, one in France and one in England. One appointment was actually made last year when a sum of 52,000 zlotys was set aside to cover the expenses of an agricultural attaché in Germany and Czechoslovakia, these being the two countries most closely connected with Poland. Before taking up his work, the attaché will stay for some time in Rome in order to acquaint himself with the details of the work of the International Agricultural Institute. His headquarters will be in Berlin.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY SERVICE

(Late Women Police Service)  
Chief Constables are invited to apply for women already trained in the duties required of them in Police Forces. Women wishing to qualify as policewomen should apply for training. All those interested in the propaganda work of the W. A. S. are invited to send donations to the funds or gifts of clothes, etc., to the Gift Depot, the proceeds of which assist the Benevolent Department. Subscriptions welcomed to "The Police-woman's Review" (2/6 a year post free). Apply Commandant Allen, O. B. 12, 51 Tophill Street, London, S. W. 1.



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## BAD WEATHER OVER 'THE HUMP' REAL PROBLEM

Despite This, Western Air  
Express Maintains Regu-  
lar Schedule

Widely separated centers of population plus unusually good weather conditions have conspired to make the Pacific coast a leader in aviation. However, during the winter months even this district has weather which makes consistent flying difficult. Offering the severest problems, this period has been taken as the basis of eight articles on "Aviation and the Problems on the West Coast," of which this is the second.

LOS ANGELES—Natural obstacles to flying have not only excited the ingenuity of all who have to do with the operation of commercial air lines on the Pacific coast, but have had their part in bringing unusual forms of air navigation into this district.

Especially in winter, the passage between this city and San Francisco is one of the most difficult in the United States. Fog frequently blankets the cities of the San Joaquin Valley, making it hazardous to land at the important cities of Bakersfield and Fresno, while at other times fog closes in over San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles. Storms hang over "the hump," as the heights of the Tehachapi Mountains are known to pilots, and every device of aerial direction is needed to guide the many ships which fly over this much used route.

To the north, the route over the Siskiyou Mountains of southern Oregon is fraught with possibilities of delay, while to the eastward, between Sacramento and Reno, Nev., on the transcontinental route, pilots must climb up to 12,000 feet and sometimes much higher to escape winds and storms which hang over the tall Sierra Nevada.

The airway between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City alone leads out of California without particularly formidable hazards, and it is over this route that Los Angeles business men projected the first outstandingly successful air line in America, which played an important role in bringing the aid of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics to California.

Before describing the efforts of this fund it may be well to review briefly the eventful history of Western Air Express, Inc., as told to a Monitor correspondent by Harris M. Hanshaw, president of the company and of the Fokker Aircraft Corporation of America.

On April 17, 1926, Western Air Express began operation of the Los Angeles-Salt Lake City contract air mail route. At the time, according to officials of the company, not one of the upward of 400 air lines in operation throughout the world was a financial success. For this reason the new concern attracted considerable attention by earning its way from its first day in the field. Up to last September it claims an efficiency record over its Salt Lake City line of 99.9 per cent.

Some 35 days after opening its service, Western Air Express began to carry passengers, being the first line in the United States to maintain a fixed passenger schedule the year around. Douglas biplanes were used, carrying mail loads which increased to such proportions that the ships were frequently needed in each direction daily. Business increased to the point where during 1927 the company did 7 per cent of the total flying of the country, and collected an income amounting to approximately 24 per cent of the gross receipts from air traffic in the United States. Los Angeles gave and received a large volume of air mail.

In a comparatively short time Western Air Express had achieved its reputation as the most successful air mail line in the country, and Daniel Guggenheim invited the company to co-operate with the Guggenheim Fund in demonstrating the feasibility of financing air transport companies in the same way that railroads are financed.

Passenger service between Los Angeles and San Francisco seemed to offer the best route for the demonstration, being much traveled and presenting interesting flying problems to be overcome. Trimotored, 12-passenger Fokker monoplanes were selected for the service, and some dozen of them have been delivered since the service began 10 months ago.

The success of this line, operating two ships in each direction daily, has attracted the attention of bankers in accordance with Mr. Guggenheim's wish. Business men of both Los Angeles and San Francisco have repeatedly demonstrated the fact that through this service they can leave home after breakfast, travel in comfort to the other principal California city, have luncheon with a business colleague, settle matters of impor-

tance, and return home for an early supper. The total time of their absence from either city is such cases less than would be required for the trip in one direction by any other means of transportation.

The Guggenheim Fund has made possible an even greater contribution to western aviation, however, in the establishment of a modern weather reporting service along the Los Angeles-San Francisco airway, which is available to all fliers. The operations of this service will be described in the next of these articles.

### PEACE ENDOWMENT EXPENDED \$708,365

NEW YORK (AP)—The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace spent \$708,365.67 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, the annual report of Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary, said.

At that date there still was available of the money allotted for the year \$213,768.90. The largest disbursement, \$378,868.96, was made by the division of intercourse and education.

## AVIATION

### England-East Indian Plane-Train Service

WHILE the United States eagerly awaits the inauguration of an airplane-train service between the two coasts, the British Imperial Airways is already operating such a combined service on the route from London to Karachi, India. Complete communication with land stations is maintained by radio at all times, using Marconi equipment.

The first section is the London-Bale flight. Then a night train is taken to Genoa, where the second air link, from Genoa to Alexandria, is taken, using Calcutta type flying boats. Insuring radio communication on the long water hop, a depot ship, with a powerful receiver and transmitters, is stationed in the Greek Archipelago.

Getting out of the flying boats at Alexandria, the passenger "enplanes" in a land machine over the third and final hop of the whole trip, from Alexandria to Karachi. Italian and British Air Ministry stations co-operate in keeping up constant communication with the planes and two Marconi stations in Persia at Charbar and Bundar-Abbas, also aid in the trip to India.

Many features of the apparatus for this service have been specially designed to meet the conditions existing on this new Empire route. The constant-speed windmill generator which provides power for the wireless installation will also supply current for the internal and external lighting of the aircraft.

In the unlikely event of a forced landing being necessary, the emergency power can be used to supply emergency power to the transmitter either by the use of the battery normally used for lighting or, if it is required to work for long periods, by means of a special coupling arrangement to the main petrol engine used for starting the main engines of the aircraft.

Thus, even if a machine were forced to land in the solitudes of the desert country which is to be found along the route, wireless communication could be established with the nearest ground station and any required assistance could be obtained.

### MAN SPANS ATLANTIC IN 22-FOOT LIFEBOAT

GIBARA, Cuba (AP)—Paul Muller, German sailor, has arrived here after crossing the Atlantic in a 22-foot lifeboat. He used a sail as well as oars to propel his craft. So unexpected was his appearance that he was detained yesterday because of lack of papers. He continued toward Havana. He left Hamburg, Germany, on July 6, 1928, and cruised leisurely down the coast of Europe and Africa until at Tenerife in the Canary Islands he took aboard supplies and pointed his small craft toward the opposite shore of the Atlantic. He had reached the Canary Islands, Feb. 2, 1929.

GRAND UNION CO. PROFIT  
Grand Union Co. reports for the quarter ended March 31 profit of \$216,600 after charges but before federal taxes, compared with \$57,003 in first quarter of 1928.

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Interesting Moments  
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4. Betterment—Highest Average rating.  
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Value is emphasized by the style as well as the quality in our new Fall display of  
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## HEIDELBERG IS U. S. CHAMPION

1927 Amateur Soccer Titlists  
Repeat by Defeating  
First Germans 9-0

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK (AP)—The Heidelberg Soccer Club of Pittsburgh won the United States Amateur Football Association championship at Irvington, N. J., Sunday, before a crowd of 3,000 fans by defeating the First Germans of Newark by a score of 9 to 0.

It was the sixth annual series for the United States F. A. trophy and the second time within three years that the Heidelberg eleven has won it, the first time being in 1927.

The First Germans looked best in the opening five minutes of the contest when they rushed continuously and nearly upset the Heidelberg defense, but from then on the visitors outstruck and displayed a much stronger defense than the losers. AT

## THE TAKE-OFF

One of the most common errors in airplane piloting and one which sometimes happens to old as well as young pilots is to turn back on the take-off in case of motor failure, according to Cloyd P. Cleveland, author of "Modern Flight."

Almost any pilot in this predicament will unconsciously start to turn back. He must suppress this desire as it cannot be done. In case a pilot does commit the error of attempting to go back, he sees he has a lot of turning to do and the ground coming closer and closer. He unconsciously tries to hold the plane off in trying to complete the turn before he gets to the ground. As an airplane has very little excess flying speed on the take-off and for a short time after the result is always a stall and fall out of control from 25 to 50 feet.

A pilot may reduce the forced landing hazard on the take-off by planning his path of flight to go between obstacles such as houses, trees and hills. Then in the event of motor failure he has open territory ahead of him in which to land.

"Hanging By the Prop"  
When new pilots learn not to climb an airplane too sharply on the take-off, it will eliminate another source of preventable accidents in flying.

A large number of accidents are due to over-confident pilots "hanging by the prop" on the take-off, or in other words, climbing at too steep an angle. The practice is tantamount to speeding an automobile through heavy traffic.

Experienced pilots always keep reserve speed on the take-off so that in event of motor failure they can nose down and glide safely to earth. This practice obviates the danger of stalling the ship with little altitude in which to recover.

### PENSIONS FOR AGED COUPLES ARE URGED

NEW YORK (AP)—Legislation to provide "pensions for aged couples" in event of state of the Union, was urged in a resolution adopted by the Volunteers of America at the closing session of their thirty-third annual convention.

Gen. Ballington Booth, founder of the organization, advocated a plan similar to that given soldiers and sailors. States which had adopted such legislation, he said, have found it reduces taxes because it reduces the population of almshouses and hospitals.

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ALSO A LA CARTE

half-time Heidelberg led by a score of 4 to 0. The Heidelberg first Germans:  
Chapple, D., ..... or, Engel  
McCoskey, D., ..... or, Becker  
F. Donnell, C., ..... or, Langer  
A. Donnell, D., ..... or, Steinbrener  
Kusks, D., ..... or, Mueller  
Schmidt, D., ..... or, Schell  
O'Donnell, C., ..... or, J. J. Jones  
Mangus, D., ..... or, J. J. Jones  
Jones, D., ..... or, J. J. Jones  
Villani, D., ..... or, J. J. Jones  
Fagan, D., ..... or, J. J. Jones  
Score: Heidelberg 9, First Germans 0.  
Goals—A. Donnell 5, F. Donnell 2, McCoskey, Chapple for Heidelberg. Referee—Fred DeLoof, Linsamen—George Farrier and E. McCabe. Time—45m. halves.

### LIPTON WANTS RACE IN SEPTEMBER, 1930

HELFEST (AP)—Sir Thomas Lipton's latest challenge for the yachting trophy, the America's Cup, says that the races should be sailed under the existing rules of the New York Yacht Club, and proposes that the competition be held off Sandy Hook. This was the course of the last race in 1924.

The challenge was forwarded in Friday's mail by the Royal Yacht Club, including restrictions regarding the challenger. The new yacht will be rigged as a cutter.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE  
Won Lost P.C.  
Baltimore ..... 8 4 .667  
Rochester ..... 8 4 .667  
Reading ..... 8 4 .667  
Montreal ..... 8 4 .667  
Newark ..... 8 4 .667  
Jersey City ..... 8 4 .667  
Newark ..... 8 4 .667

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Buffalo 5, Jersey City 4  
Montreal 4, Newark 0  
Newark 5, Montreal 0  
Toronto 3, Toronto 3  
Toronto 4, Baltimore 1  
Rochester 2, Reading 1  
Newark 2, Reading 1

EGYPT'S CUP TEAM LEADS  
HELFEST (AP)—Egypt took a 2-1 lead over Finland in Davis cup play Sunday when Grand Guillet and Zeh, Egypt, defeated Grann and Grotenfeldt, Finland, in the doubles, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3. On Saturday the first two singles matches were evenly divided. Grann of Finland defeated Wahli, Egypt, 6-4, 6-2, 5-7, 6-4.

BORG BREAKS OWN RECORD  
LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—Arne Borg, distance swimmer, broke his own world record for the 1000-yard swim Saturday night by striking the distance in 11m. 47s. His previous mark, 12m. 10s. 47s. in 1927. In establishing the new record Borg was paced by a team of seven swimmers from the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the University of Southern California.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS  
West Point 4, Lafayette 2  
Princeton 3, Georgetown 3  
Georgetown 7, Pennsylvania 2  
Harvard 3, Holy Cross 6  
Northwestern 15, Ohio State 6  
Yale 5, Dartmouth 4  
Williams 7, Brown 1  
Dartmouth 5, Brown 4

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS  
Princeton 6, Yale 4  
Philadelphia 4, Penn. M. C. 0

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a la Carte  
Luncheon, 12 to 2:30 P. M.  
Dinner, 5:30 to 8:00 P. M., \$1.25  
Sundays & Holidays, 1 to 8 P. M., \$1.50  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Fred Jewell Has a Fine Golf Card Turns In a 72 for First 18 Holes of Qualifying Round

GULLANE, Scotland (AP)—With most of the big international field accounted for, three of the first four places were occupied by Americans in the first qualifying round of the British open golf championship today. An unheralded British professional, Fred Jewell, set the pace with 72. R. A. Cruickshank and George van Elm, each with 73, and Leonard H. Diegel, with 74, were next.

All day long through a driving wind and downpour of rain, entrants in the British open golf championship went through one of the worst qualifying ordeals in the history of the event.

The storm grew worse in the afternoon, however. The last players on to finish were Walter C. Hazen and William J. Mehlhorn started. There was an advantage in the afternoon, however. The last players on to finish were Walter C. Hazen and William J. Mehlhorn started. There was an advantage in the afternoon, however. The last players on to finish were Walter C. Hazen and William J. Mehlhorn started.

The best score of the early finishers over the Muirfield course was a 75 scored by Archie E. W. Compton. George von Elm and Robert A. Cruickshank with 78s had been tied for the early lead.

John C. Farrell, the United States open champion, took 82. Although four over at the sixteenth, Farrell needed only a 5 and a 4 to score 77, which would have been safe enough in all probability. Instead he took a 9 and a 5.

At the seventeenth he sent a brassie deep in a cross bunker. The ball was so buried that it was unplayable, so the open champion of the United States went back and played another. Losing stroke and distance this shot went into another bunker and he then pitched to the green and took three strokes to get the ball into the hole.

Horton Smith played his first 18 holes of the qualifying round in 78 strokes. While A. R. Espinosa, another United States professional threat, took 80.

Macdonald Smith found some trouble in negotiating the Muirfield course but his first 18 holes of 79 left him in a comfortable position.

In one of the worst downpours of the day, Eugene Sarazen finished with a score of 81.

T. D. Armour, former open champion of the United States, called on his Scottish background to aid him in opposing the weather and turned in a score of 77. Arnold Massey, the French professional, scored 78.

Leonard H. Diegel, United States professional and Canadian open champion, went out with a brilliant score of 35, but needed 39 to get home for a score of 74.

John Golden, United States, scored 78 for his first 18 holes.

Joseph Turnesa joined the group of United States professionals who scored 79 for the first 18 holes.

Edward Ray, veteran British professional, was around in 80. Fred Jewell

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of Long Ashton scored 72. The veteran, J. H. Taylor, playing with Jewell, had a creditable 77.

Until Compton chimed in with his 75, a count of 77 compiled by Albert Whitting, Royal St. Georges, led the Muirfield field.

Aubrey Boomer was around with a conservative 75 over the Gullane course. James Thompson, young professional from Knoxville, Tenn., covered the same course in 77.

Sir Brews, South Africa, scored 79. The veteran James Braid took 82 and Jack White 84.

George Duncan, captain of the British Ryder Cup team, played consistent golf to turn in a card of 76.

George von Elm of Detroit, former United States amateur champion, and R. A. Cruickshank of New York, a professional, took an early lead on the field in the first 18 holes of qualifying play in the British open golf championship, each recording a 73 for the Gullane course.

Two other American amateur entrants did not fare so well. Max H. Behr of San Francisco taking an 83, while F. W. Stiles of the Pine Valley Club, Philadelphia, virtually took himself out of the championship with an 18-hole score of 101.

Harry Vardon, veteran British star, who first won the open in 1896 and captured it five times after that, completed the first 18 holes with a mediocre card of 85.

R. A. Whitcombe of England turned in a fine 73.

J. M. Barnes took 79 for his first qualifying test.

**MEXICAN STATE OPENS  
BETTERMENT PROGRAM**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—A program of road building, school improvements and assistance to the working classes has been drawn up by Gov. Lopez Cortes of Oaxaca and will be put into effect immediately, he announces.

Governor Cortes desires to improve and expand the schools in the rural districts of his State, and it is his intention to construct a network of modern roads that will link all the important cities and towns of Oaxaca.

**BILLIARD AIDS GOLFER**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DANVERS, Mass.—George Thorpe, professional at the Homestead Country Club, made a hole-in-one on his home course Sunday. At the 132-yard third hole he used a spoon and the ball hit a shelter about 25 yards from the hole, bounced off and rolled into the cup.

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## Columbia Sweeps Blackwell Regatta

## All Races—Varsity in Record Time

DERBY, Conn. (AP)—Columbia's hour of Derby rowing glory came Saturday

Pulling away from Yale in the final quarter mile after rowing as though they were in the lead, the Penn team won the two-mile course, a big and smooth Columbia varsity that carried too much power for its gallant trios. Penn set an all-time record of 10m. 12 1/2ths for the race. Penn trailed the winners by five lengths.

Triumphs on the heels of successive triumphs by the 150-pound varsity, junior varsity and freshman tests, the varsity victory scored by Capt. Horace E. Denport '29 and his fellow crewmen, the Blue and White oarsmen of young

**Yale Struck Broken**  
This was only because Columbia's first clean sweep at all four races but it also was the first time in the seven-year history of the race that any eight other than Yale had won the event. Columbia's first runner, sent down over the finish line slightly ahead of Yale, the Columbians took a tenth of a second off the recorda record of 10m. 24 1/2s. The second race was 12m. 25s. Yale's time was 10m. 14 1/2s., and Penn had 10m. 24 1/2s.

Past times were registered in the early years in all of which Columbia was pressed but invariably had the necessary power to win in the last few strokes.

**Lichtweltsche Win**

In the 150-pound varsity race over the Henley distance, Columbia defeated Penn and Yale in that order with a length separating the places. Penn's time was 7m. 12½s. and Yale's 7m. 17 3-8s.

In the junior varsity affair, the first of the two-mile events, Columbia eight won by three-quarters of a length, after the Ellis had led from the start. Penn was badly distanced, six and three-quarter lengths back of the winner and the times were 10m. 55s., 10m. 58 3-8s. and 11m. 21 1-5s.

The Columbia freshmen then scored the third-straight victory, winning

from Yale by a half a length with Penn two lengths further back. The times were 10m. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., 11m. 09s.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION**

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	12	4	750
Minneapolis	10	4	706
St. Paul	11	7	611
Indianapolis	10	10	588
St. Louis	6	10	575
Columbus	6	11	353
Toledo	5	11	312
Milwaukee	11	2	275

**RESULTS SATURDAY**

Columbus 6, Minneapolis 6.  
Indianapolis 1, Kansas City 2.  
St. Paul 1, Minneapolis 2.  
Louisville 4, Milwaukee 0.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**

Minneapolis 13, Columbus 2.  
St. Paul 1, Minneapolis 2.

Kansas City 6, Indianapolis 2,  
Louisville 7, Milwaukee 4,  
Milwaukee 7, Louisville 1.

**RUNS 100 YARDS IN .94s.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AP)—The world's record for the 100-yard dash was bettered by two-tenths of a second during the Athletic Association track meet here Saturday, when Russell Sweet of the Olympic Club ran the distance in .94s. Sweet is a former University of Montana star. Track officials said it is doubtful that Sweet's time would be accepted for the world record because the race was aided by a strong wind at his back. The meet was held at Kezar Stadium with 150 Pacific Coast college and club

**CANADIAN DAVIS CUP TEAM**  
TORONTO, Ont. (Canadian Press).—With the conclusion of the Davis Cup playoffs Saturday, the Canadian Davis Cup team has been named for the following line-up to represent Canada against the United States team in the American zone final, beginning in Montreal on May 16: Dr. J. A. Wright Jr., Montreal; W. F. Crocker, Montreal; Dr. Arthur W. Hume, Montreal; and Dr. Arthur W. Hume, Montreal. The dates for the Canadian-American matches have been set for May 16, 17 and 18.

**REGATTA POSTPONED**

Because of rough water conditions, the Harvard-Technology regatta scheduled for Saturday afternoon was postponed. The present plans call for a triangular race this coming Saturday with Tech included in the race between Harvard and Cornell, providing of course, that it is satisfactory to Cornell. Only the Tech varsity and junior varsity regatta would be included. The postponed regatta and 50-pound crews will race next week.



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BOSTON, U. S. A.



# HIGH MONEY RATES CHECK MARKET RISE

Stocks React After Early  
Price Upswing—Heavy  
Tone at Close

NEW YORK (AP)—An unexpected advance from 10 to 12 per cent in the call money rate turned the course of prices reactionary in today's stock market after an early outburst of strength had carried a score of issues into new high ground.

Early gains of 1 to 1 1/2 points were wiped out, or wiped out, and the heavy midday selling movement, and a long list of stocks suggested at 6 points below Saturday's final quotations.

Call money renewed at 10 per cent, but the supply at that figure was insufficient to meet the demand created by the recent increase in speculative activity. Time money and commercial paper rates also held firm. Wall Street had been expecting an easing of money rates this week with the May 1 demands out of the market.

Trade news continued favorable, although growing uneasiness was apparent over the effect of the high money rates on late spring and early summer business. Despite the fact that plants of the United States Steel Corporation operated at capacity last month, the April tonnage statement, due Friday, is expected to show another increase in unfilled orders.

**Closing Is Heavy**

In the early outburst of buying, General Electric and Westinghouse Electric were each bid up more than 5 points to within a few points of the year's high, but the heavy selling melted away when a general selling wave swept over the market.

Among the money issues to reach new high ground were Sparks-Wilmington, American Can, Timken Roller Bearing, B. K. F. Chemical, and Snider Packing preferred.

**Case Thrashing Preferred**

Advance Rumely common and preferred, which were under selling pressure last week, dropped 5 and 6 1/2 points, respectively. Wilcox Rich A sold 4 1/2 points below last week's closing, and 4 and 5 points below the year's high, and 4 Borg Warner, Goodyear, Warren Bros., American & Foreign Power, and Western Union dipped 3 to 4 points.

A new rise led by the oils and aviation shares lost its strength when call money reached 14 per cent in the last hour. During the advance, Standard Oils of New Jersey and California had eclipsed their previous highs for the year, and Wright Aero had risen 10 points. In the last half hour renewed pressure drove some of the high-priced shares down to their previous levels. Adams Express, which fell 30 points, and Commercial Solvents and Advance Rumely preferred, off about 10 points. Radio slumped, but the closing was heavy. Sales approximated 4,100,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with sterling cables unchanged at \$4.85 5/16.

**Bonds Drift Aimlessly**

The bond market was unable to make any progress in the early trading today against firmness in money rates. Trading, in somewhat diminished volume, was still active in the unspectacularly active market. The investment list, facing the competition of high call and time money rates and stocks, drifted about aimlessly.

A national survey among security distributors has disclosed some improvement in the market for income securities of late, but most dealers continue to complain that the market to take advantage of the prevailing high rates and public appetite for stocks, have been in a state of inertia.

Dealers, however, were encouraged by cables from France reporting that French investors had resumed buying of bonds in belief that the world-wide boom in stocks was near its end.

Better prospects for settlement of the reparations problem in Germany, reflected in foreign issues during the forenoon. French Republic 7 1/2s advanced more than a point on good buying. German loans were steady.

American I. G. Chemical 5 1/2s and American Telephone 4 1/2s, two of the favorite convertibles, were with stocks after a firm opening. International Telephone 4 1/2s became the most active of the group and moved up in sympathy with the stock.

United States Government obligations, reacting to a firming tendency of money rates, were dull and irregularly lower.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston) Last Prev.

May	Open	High	Low	Last
May	13.70	13.70	13.30	13.30
July	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Oct	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Dec	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Jan	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Mar	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
May	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Spots	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30

**Chicago Cotton**

May	Open	High	Low	Last
May	13.70	13.70	13.30	13.30
July	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Oct	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Dec	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Jan	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Mar	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
May	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Spots	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30

**New Orleans Cotton**

May	Open	High	Low	Last
May	13.70	13.70	13.30	13.30
July	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Oct	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Dec	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Jan	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Mar	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
May	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Spots	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30

**Liverpool Cotton**

May	Open	High	Low	Last
May	13.70	13.70	13.30	13.30
July	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Oct	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Dec	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Jan	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Mar	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
May	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Spots	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30

## CHICAGO BOARD


**Wheat**

May	Open	High	Low	Last
May	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.08
July	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.06
Sept	1.06	1.06	1.04	1.04
Dec	1.04	1.04	1.02	1.02
Jan	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.00
Mar	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.98
May	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.96
July	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.94
Sept	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.92
Dec	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.90
Jan	0.90	0.90	0.88	0.88
Mar	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.86
May	0.86	0.86	0.84	0.84
July	0.84	0.84	0.82	0.82
Sept	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.80
Dec	0.80	0.80	0.78	0.78
Jan	0.78	0.78	0.76	0.76
Mar	0.76	0.76	0.74	0.74
May	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.72
July	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.70
Sept	0.70	0.70	0.68	0.68
Dec	0.68	0.68	0.66	0.66
Jan	0.66	0.66	0.64	0.64
Mar	0.64	0.64	0.62	0.62
May	0.62	0.62	0.60	0.60
July	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.58
Sept	0.58	0.58	0.56	0.56
Dec	0.56	0.56	0.54	0.54
Jan	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.52
Mar	0.52	0.52	0.50	0.50
May	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.48
July	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.46
Sept	0.46	0.46	0.44	0.44
Dec	0.44	0.44	0.42	0.42
Jan	0.42	0.42	0.40	0.40
Mar	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.38
May	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.36
July	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.34
Sept	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.32
Dec	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.30
Jan	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.28
Mar	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.26
May	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.24
July	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.22
Sept	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.20
Dec	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.18
Jan	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16
Mar	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.14
May	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.12
July	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10
Sept	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08
Dec	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06
Jan	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04
Mar	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02
May	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
May	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sept	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec	0.00			



(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

[illegible]



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**DIVIDENDS**

The Chicago South Shore & South Bend Railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the outstanding 6 1/2 per cent Class A preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

The Indiana Service Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent and 1 1/4 per cent, respectively, on the 7 per cent and 6 per cent preferred stocks, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

West Ohio Gas Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the outstanding 7 per cent class A preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Western Dairy Products declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the class A, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Phoenix Hosiery Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 on the first and second preferred, both payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Pittsury Flour Company declared the quarterly dividend of 50 cents on common, placing stock on a \$2 annual basis compared with \$1.50 previously, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Gary Railways Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.80 a share on class A preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

McCorry Stores Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common and class B common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

**FOX FILM EARNINGS**

The Fox Film Corporation's net income for the first quarter of 1929 showed an increase of 106 per cent over the corresponding period of 1928, with a total of \$3,047,138 after all charges and depreciation, but before federal taxes, compared with \$1,451,842 for the first quarter of 1928. After making allowances for federal income taxes, the earnings were equivalent to \$2.93 a share on the 920,660 shares of class A and class B stock now outstanding, and compares with \$1.78 a share earned on the 767,216 shares of class A and B stock outstanding in the first quarter of 1928.

**KANSAS RESERVE RATE RAISED**

KANSAS CITY.—Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank increased its rediscount rate from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent, effective today (Monday). W. J. Bailey, governor of district, said that the increase was ordered because of strong money demand and shrinking bank deposits. Reserve ratio of bank is now 63.8 per cent, or slightly lower than a year ago, a result of decrease in gold holdings of \$9,000,000. This leaves only Minneapolis and San Francisco banks with a 4 1/2 per cent rate, the remainder being 5 per cent.

**CARMAN & CO., INC.**

Carmen & Co., dealers in laundry supplies, in their first annual report, which covers the year ending Dec. 31, 1928, reports net profits of \$308,235, or \$7.34 per share on the 42,000 class "A" shares now outstanding and after dividends on the class "A" to \$3.09 on the 72,500 shares of class "B" stock outstanding. If conversion privilege of class "A" stock were exercised these earnings would be equivalent to \$2.65 per share on the 114,500 shares of class "B" stock that would then be outstanding.

**LONDON WOOL SALES**



LONDON (AP).—Offerings at the wool sales today amounted to 11,642 bales, of which 8500 were sold. Holding was fair, but withdrawals were moderate, owing to the high asking prices. Home dealers were the chief buyers, but France was an active buyer of greasy merinos. Punta Arenas sold well at current rates.

**BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD**

Brown Brothers & Co. and Evans, Stillman & Co. are making public offering of an issue of \$1,710,000 5 per cent Equipment Trust gold certificates of the Boston & Maine Railroad. They are priced to yield from 6 per cent on the earliest maturity to 6.85 per cent on May 1, 1944.

**COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO.**

Columbia Phonograph Co., Inc., including Okeh Phonograph Co. for year ended Feb. 28 reports net income of \$781,506 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with \$760,139 in the preceding

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**WILLIS-OVERLAND REPORT**


Willis-Overland Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1929, net profit of \$2,928,920, after interest and depreciation, but before federal taxes, compared with \$1,847,375 for the first quarter of 1928. After allowing for taxes on 50 cents a share on 3,000,000 shares of common stock. This compares with 44 cents a share on 2,528,684 common shares at the March, 1928, quarter after the above charges.

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL EQUIPMENTS**

A new issue of \$6,990,000 Illinois Central Railroad Company 4½ per cent equipment trust certificates, series P, is offered today by the Bankers Company of New York, Continental Illinois Company and Evans, Stillman & Co. The certificates, which mature serially at the rate of \$406,000 annually from 1930 to 1944, are priced to yield from 6.75 per cent for the first maturity in 1930 to 90 per cent for the last five maturities from 1940 to 1944.

**CITY OF MONTREAL BONDS**

MONTREAL—City of Montreal will offer \$10,459,000 municipal bonds at competitive bidding Wednesday. Sale permits bankers to bid either for sinking and bonds or registered stock, the coupon in either case being 4½ per cent and maturity 40 years. Bonds are dated from 1929 and mature May 1, 1969.



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**THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN  
TRUST COMPANY**  
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Norman C. Stening, President

NTWERP

of 1928.

ales during 1944 amounted to 11,642 bales, of which 8300 were sold. Holding was fair, but the market was not strong, owing to the high asking prices. Home demand was weak. Jute was in demand as an active buyer of greasy material. Punta Arenas sold well at current rates.

**BOSTON & MAINE FISHING**

Brown Brothers & Co. and Evans, Littlefield & Co. are making buying decisions on an issue of \$1,710,000 6 per cent convertible maturity to 5.05 per cent on May 1, 1944.

**COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO.**

Columbia Phonograph Co., Inc., in announcing Okeh Phonograph Co. for year ending March 31, 1944, reported net income of \$781,306 after depreciation, taxes, and interest, compared with \$760,139 in the preceding year.

On the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the first and second preferred, of \$1.75 on the third and fourth preferred, of \$1.75 on the fifth and sixth preferred, of \$1.75 on the seventh and eighth preferred, of \$1.75 on the ninth and tenth preferred, of \$1.75 on the eleventh and twelfth preferred, of \$1.75 on the thirteenth and fourteenth preferred, of \$1.75 on the fifteenth and sixteenth preferred, of \$1.75 on the seventeenth and eighteenth preferred, of \$1.75 on the nineteenth and twentieth preferred, of \$1.75 on the twenty-first and twenty-second preferred, of \$1.75 on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth preferred, of \$1.75 on the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth preferred, of \$1.75 on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth preferred, of \$1.75 on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth preferred, of \$1.75 on the thirty-first and thirty-second preferred, of \$1.75 on the thirty-third and thirty-fourth preferred, of \$1.75 on the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth preferred, of \$1.75 on the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth preferred, of \$1.75 on the thirty-ninth and fortieth preferred, of \$1.75 on the forty-first and forty-second preferred, of \$1.75 on the forty-third and forty-fourth preferred, of \$1.75 on the forty-fifth and forty-sixth preferred, of \$1.75 on the forty-seventh and forty-eighth preferred, of \$1.75 on the forty-ninth and fiftieth preferred, of \$1.75 on the fifty-first and fifty-second preferred, of \$1.75 on the fifty-third and fifty-fourth preferred, of \$1.75 on the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth preferred, of \$1.75 on the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth preferred, of \$1.75 on the fifty-ninth and sixtieth preferred, of \$1.75 on the sixty-first and sixty-second preferred, of \$1.75 on the sixty-third and sixty-fourth preferred, of \$1.75 on the sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth preferred, of \$1.75 on the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth preferred, of \$1.75 on the sixty-ninth and seventieth preferred, of \$1.75 on the seventy-first and seventy-second preferred, of \$1.75 on the seventy-third and seventy-fourth preferred, of \$1.75 on the seventy-fifth and seventy-sixth preferred, of \$1.75 on the seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth preferred, of \$1.75 on the seventy-ninth and eightieth preferred, of \$1.75 on the eighty-first and eighty-second preferred, of \$1.75 on the eighty-third and eighty-fourth preferred, of \$1.75 on the eighty-fifth and eighty-sixth preferred, of \$1.75 on the eighty-seventh and eighty-eighth preferred, of \$1.75 on the eighty-ninth and ninetieth preferred, of \$1.75 on the ninety-first and ninety-second preferred, of \$1.75 on the ninety-third and ninety-fourth preferred, of \$1.75 on the ninety-fifth and ninety-sixth preferred, of \$1.75 on the ninety-seventh and ninety-eighth preferred, of \$1.75 on the ninety-ninth and one hundredth preferred, of \$1.75 on the one hundred and first and one hundred and second preferred, of \$1.75 on the one hundred and third and one hundred and fourth 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**CITY OF MONTREAL BONDS**  
**MONTREAL**—City of Montreal will sell \$1,455,000 municipal bonds at competitive bids for the purpose of enabling bankers to bid either for sinking fund bonds or registered stock, the interest on either being 4½ per cent and maturity 40 years. Bonds are dated May 1, 1929, and maturity May 1, 1969.

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# Art News and Comment

## International Water Color Show

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

**D**URING May the Ninth International Exhibition of Water Colors, Pastels, Drawings, and Miniatures is open at the Art Institute. To the writer water color shows are generally much more interesting than oil shows, and this is no exception to the rule. It is an unusually good show, and one that the public will like, which is just as it should be.

It does not seem difficult to find a reason why water color pictures, as a rule, should be better than oils—as works of art, that is to say. The artist who paints a canvas in oils knows that he can change and alter it as much as he likes, and that it is never spoiled beyond all hope, but he forgets that he frequently changes his point of view without realizing that he has done so. Consequently, he is not aware that his picture is sometimes a composite of many moods and often lacking in force and directness.

A water colorist realizes that he must have the picture firmly in thought before he begins to paint, and that in a comparatively short time the game is won or lost, depending upon his clearness of vision and technical skill. There is, therefore, in most water colors, a purposefulness that is frequently lacking in most oils. To the public there is also another advantage—water color painting costs less than oil painting, assuming, of course, that the paintings are good.

### Outdoor Feeling

This freshness of vision and directness of treatment are very apparent in the exhibition at the Art Institute. There is a great feeling for the outdoors, and interiors and portraits are rather conspicuous by their absence. The sea and mountains, skies and clouds, colorful groups of people in the open, are favorite subjects.

Although the show is an international one, the preponderance of pictures are by American painters. There are 61 paintings by foreign artists, including British, Dutch, French, German, Hungarian, Japanese, Mexican, Portuguese, Rumanian and Swiss. The imported pictures were all invited, as European painters are not willing to take the risk of sending pictures long distances when there is a chance of their being refused. A good many of

the American pictures were also invited, and compare well with those from across the water.

### Mahonri Young

One of the most interesting groups is the work of Mahonri Young, better known as a sculptor. Certainly nobody could be more sensitive to color than he. He has 24 water colors altogether, some only a few inches long, and the largest not half the average size of an exhibition water color, but into them he has packed leagues of sunshine and space. He has the happy facility of squeezing the utmost out of a subject by simple and direct means. His colors are clear and few, his drawing direct and dashing, and he is limited in choice of subject only by his interests, which seem universal. He shows marines, city streets, Paris, New Mexico, and his technique varies to suit the demands of the subject. It should be gratifying to Mr. Young to see how well his work stands up in the company of other most illustrious practitioners of that art.

John Whorf has a number of his astonishingly facile pictures in a great variety of subjects and treatments, but too many of them reminiscent of the work of Sargent. One cannot help getting the impression that Mr. Whorf is too prolific for his own good in the long run, and wishes that he would paint some pictures that do not have the appearance, at least, of being dashed off at top speed.

Another Boston painter who has many entries is A. L. Ripley, whose favorite subjects are chosen from peasant types, which he does very well, though rather conventionally. One of his most striking pictures shows crowds of peasants climbing a rocky hill to a dazzling white church against a deep blue sky. The Breton costumes give strong color notes in most of his compositions.

### W. Emerson Heiland

W. Emerson Heiland is a young water color painter who fulfills the brilliant promise of his earlier works. He has eight fine pictures which are bold, dashing and solid, without in any way being crude. In several the prevailing colors are red and blue. "The Sugar Mill, Barbadoes," is one of the best of these.

Glenn Mitchell, recent holder of an Art Institute Fellowship has some very handsome drawings and several water colors. There is a large drawing of a man in a blue coat, and something to say that is very worth while. Recent graduates of the school of the Art Institute are well represented, two of them taking prizes. Three have been handled by foreign artists from the Tyrol were shown by Mildred Luthart, while Frances Chapin received a \$100 prize for a work in pure water color, and David McCosh a \$50 prize for a picture by a young artist who has not been working over two years. Chapin and McCosh have both recently returned from Europe where they had gone on a traveling fellowship from the Art Institute.

Rutherford Boyd shows several large scale subjects worked out in a

careful, meticulous way which would seem more easily accomplished in oils. One marvels at his sheer craftsmanship, but he is not willing to leave anything to the imagination of the public.

A \$100 prize for the best pastel produced by a young artist who had not been working more than two years was awarded to Robert Brackman for "Composition," a very handsome thing. The \$500 prize and the Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan medal were awarded to Joseph W. Jicha for "Bahamian Coalman, Nassau," and the Logan Medal and \$300 prize went to Jean MacLane for "Along the Beach, England."

Taken as a whole the standard of the show is very high indeed, and few weak pictures succeeded in squirming in. While there are not many drawings, most of them are interesting and vigorous. The miniatures fulfill one's expectations.

In the European section we find the splendid craftsmanship and conservative outlook of the British painters little changed from former years, but there are occasional ventures into the "modern" which are quite successful. One of these, illustrated in the catalogue, is called "Spade Oak Loft," by Ethelbert White. There is also a handsome beach scene by Knighton Hammond and a very fine street scene from Caen by Gordon Forsyth.

### German and French

In the German section Georg Gross shows a number of pictures with incisive portrayal of types which verge on caricature, but are close to life. There are several others which are of the cruder "modern" type, showing a false spirit of naivete. In fact, most of the extreme pictures may be found among the German painters.

In the French section there is an interesting little figure drawing by Cézanne, a head in pencil by Gauguin, several of Signac's spirited little sketches, and some very handsome large Oriental subjects by Lucien Simon. These are some of the best in the exhibition.

While the work of the European painters does not fall below the standard of the show, it cannot be said to be sufficient to give an idea of their national art. The Chicago Camera Club is holding at the same time its first international exhibition, and many of the photographs can be called works of art of no slight merit.

## Irish Art in Boston

By E. C. SHERBURNE

**T**WO Irelands there are in that country's stories—the Ireland of fairies and mysticism and the Ireland of a sometimes poetized realism. In the exhibition of the temporary Irish art, at Grace Horne's Galleries in Boston this week and next, both these Irelands are to be found.

Grace Horne's "Glenariff," surely, is a spot for leprechauns. When all the glen turns blue and white, and goblins make holiday, one imagines, anything could happen in such an unworldly scene. There are no "fairy lands forlorn" in the fancy of "Eli" (George W. Russell). His "Waders" thoughtfully does not have all the evanescence and gaiety of pastel. The misty, flower-like tonalities make it an ideal decoration, escaping from the plane of specific description of three individuals recording with little waves, into the region of impersonal beauty.

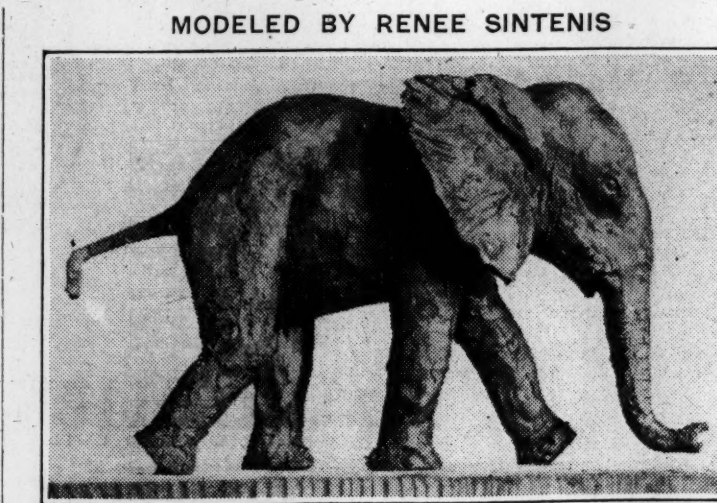
### Paul Henry

Paul Henry's "Fairy Thorn," which was reproduced on this page a week ago today, may be taken as a transitional picture; it is neither naturalism nor fairyland. Rather it is an easel painting in a mural style, but with many subtleties of recession to be discovered upon examination. Mr. Henry, in this and other paintings, shows a fondness for indicating the volumes, and characterizing angles, of misty gray-blue mountains.

There is the delight of a man in his homeland in the dramatic picturing of the down-sweeping clouds, dripping their rain or pouring it in sheets upon the bogs. The American fineness had an imitable green, and Henry has one all his own, a dark bronze-green like that of fresh kelp. "In Connemara," one of the pictures sold when this exhibit was in New York and now seen by courtesy of the purchaser, has the characteristic cloud-tossed sky, the warm brown fields, the creamy thatched cottages.

### John Keating

"The Tipperary Hurler" by John Keating, has the power of actuality without the literalism that would have come from including trivial



"BABY ELEPHANT"

## An Animal Sculptress

By FRANK RUTTER

**R**ENE SINTENIS (German by birth but of French extraction) enjoys a considerable cosmopolitan reputation as a sculptress in Berlin. Her work, which has only now reached London, where her first exhibition has just been opened at the Lefevre Galleries, is already well known through her many successful exhibitions in important art centers on the Continent. It deserves a widespread popularity for it is original, sincere and accomplished.

It has a twofold charm. The cunning craftsmanship displayed in these little statuettes will delight everyone who can appreciate technical excellence, while their subject matter is altogether appealing. Madame Sintenis's favorite models are very young animals, little weak-legged donkeys and frisky foals, blunt-nosed puppies and shaggy kids. Others who have unconsciously posed for her are a baby elephant, an infant llama and various slender young roes. To translate the charm of such tender creatures into bronze is a difficult feat, however fascinating the attempt must always be. Certainly an emotional rapport, some instinctive

sympathy and understanding between the artist and the animal must exist if the result of such attempts is to be movingly expressive. And this is exactly what Madame Sintenis's bronze statuettes are.

The touching bluntness and weakness of small shaggy animals are most convincingly expressed in the many studies of foals, "Foal Kicking" and "Foal Scraping," the delicious "Foal Looking Back," the little milky creature shown in "Foal Licking" and the prancing wild thing called "Wanton Foal." are particularly entrancing examples of her delicate art. All these are minute pieces, only a few inches from nose-tip to tail-end—as indeed the majority of the exhibits are—but "Foal Grazing" is a large bronze (perhaps half life-size), and it shows that modeling on a large scale is well within the scope of the sculptress's talents.

Studies of a footballer, a polo player and a runner and a life-size self-portrait mask give further indication of the artist's general plastic abilities, but these more ambitious works lack something of the fascination and finish of the little animal pieces. Criticism is disarmed at the sight of the square muzzle and played-out paws of the "Young Dog," the soft-looking nozzle of the thin-legged "Young Donkey," the lamblike little "Billy Goat," the kneeling roe which seems too weak to rise, the very solid little elephant which contrives to look the baby it is in spite of its amusing air of grown-up ponderousness.

### Action and Energy

Nevertheless the charm of sheer youthfulness sympathetically described, potent as it can be, is not wholly responsible for all one's pleasure in this exhibition. Some of the most effective of the small exhibits, such as the charging he-goat with his antique profile and the aloof and melancholy looking dromedary are full-grown animals. Action and energy are powerfully conveyed in the he-goat statuette, as they are also in those of the "Wanton Foal" and of the "Foal Galloping." The view, and E. E. Hoff has done herself terrific force and the little foals to kick out and gallop in a very ecstasy of tempestuous movement. Only when keen observation is allied to brilliant technique can such elusive and rhythmic movements be noted and conveyed.

Another entertaining and original piece of work is the statuette of the little boy "Jack," who is shown standing on his head with spread-out arms and legs, making an interesting design of himself for his own amusement and to our ultimate aesthetic profit.

## The Bremer Kunsthalle

**HAMBURG**—Bremer's art gallery, the Bremer Kunsthalle, has received a most important addition in the acquisition of Dr. H. H. Meyer's personal collection of seventeenth-century Dutch paintings by legacy of Dr. Meyer's widow.

While Dr. Meyer was primarily a collector of modern prints with over 60,000 contemporary examples, among them Goya, Menzel, Klinger, Toulouse-Lautrec and Munch, he had only old masters on the walls of his residence, chiefly of the Dutch school.

Among the most valuable paintings are a winter landscape by Aert van der Neer, a lively study of two mice by Jacobus de Gheyn, and an Italian exterior by Jan Willemz Lapp, whose works are rare. Jan Miel, also known as Giovanni Mili, is represented by a magnificent vineyard scene. There are also fine paintings by Johannes Lingelsbachs, Egbert van der Poels, Kaspar Netscher and Francesco Albani. Interesting, too, are examples of Subiant, Schöner and Karl Spitteler.

Dr. Emil Waldmann, present director of the Bremer Kunsthalle, says: "The newly acquired pictures are not only rare but in every case the artist has a valuable message."

The Bremer Kunsthalle possesses representative examples of Rembrandt (among them "The Apostle Paul"), Leibl, Hans Thoma, Corbet, Monet, Slevogt, Van Gogh, Geuerbach and many others. The collection of 100,000 prints and old drawings with more than 40 Dürers included, is particularly fine.

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**RESTAURANTS**

## In the Manhattan Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

**J**UST as the regular New York art season is preparing to pull up stakes and steal away, comes a most entertaining exhibition of self-portraits at the G. Z. D. Gallery in West Fifty-fifth Street, to enliven the gallery-goer's routine. It is, by a general consensus of opinion, the first show of its kind to be held in New York. It should lead the local entrepreneurs of art to arrange exhibitions along similar lines. The recent "Circles" affair at the Whitney Club brought forth a considerable fanfare of approval, as well as a generous portion of publicity, without which no self-respecting venture today seems willing to embark.

Perhaps no form of painting offers quite such an engaging combination of lightness and gravity as the self-portrait, inasmuch as the artist, invariably caught off guard as he stands face to face with himself, vainly attempts to treat the issue of the same light-handedness that he brings to the pictorial scrutiny of studying himself more or less as others study him.

The present round-up of self-portraits displays a wide gamut of self-consciousness, from the frolicsome one who treats the whole business as very much of a farce to the Spartan other who goes through with it to the grim finish. Like Cyranos' famous apostrophization of his nose, we have the self-analyst in enough moods to satisfy the most inquisitive. On the whole, a tendency to understate or belittle runs through these autobiographical records.

The 30-odd painters present belong to the ranks of the lesser known for the most part, and their findings are modestly scaled down to the requirements of the modern interior. Some are found deeply musing, like the Harry Gottlieb canvas, obviously of the Woodstock school with its well-textured surfaces and subtly blended colors in the McFee manner; and this canvas has a curious resemblance to the deeply searching portraits of the great Lorenzo Lotto of other days and climes. Henry Mattison's presentment, with winter garb of furry hat and jacket, also in the somber, deep-toned mood of the McFee coterie, is a fine study.

Arnold Wiltz, with winter background coolly tucked into the corners of the canvas, also bears the Woodstock hallmark. Katherine Schmidt sends her very able full-length self-portrait, seen earlier in the season at her own show. She has filled it with as much personal assurance as she has good painting. She stands boldly facing the facts of the case, feet apart, her red and brown costume blending with the studio setting, and radiating the very essence of modernity.

Henry Schnakenburg has labored quite as manfully to make his canvas come off, but it is slightly thick in spots and not as vital a transcription of the personal equation. Many are the boldly set down, sharply planned faces, where little or no element of beauty is allowed to play. It is surprising how many find the left side of the face the more paintable. Mildred Crookes has varied the usual formula by getting at herself from a side view, and E. E. Hoff has done herself terrific force and the little foals to kick out and gallop in a very ecstasy of tempestuous movement. Only when keen observation is allied to brilliant technique can such elusive and rhythmic movements be noted and conveyed.

Another entertaining and original piece of work is the statuette of the little boy "Jack," who is shown standing on his head with spread-out arms and legs, making an interesting design of himself for his own amusement and to our ultimate aesthetic profit.

with a generous display of good painting.

Another spring novelty is the exhibition of canvases by Robert Halliwell and Aurica Calonesco (Mrs. Halliwell) now in progress at the Montross Gallery. Mr. Halliwell has shown annually in New York these past four or five seasons, but this is Mrs. Halliwell's first public appearance. The paintings are listed under a "Mostly Cuba" caption, and are couched in the brisk, accented manner of the moment. Mr. Halliwell's painting bespeaks a growing concern for design, and he has found the southern palm a motive of continuous charm and interest. He has tried his hand at the mechanical aspect of our times, giving considerable attention to the lines and angles of a concrete factory that crested part of his Cuban sky line. Mrs. Halliwell is also a very talented painter, working in a paler color scheme and dealing more gently with her facts. Together, they argue the delights of the painting profession, for their work exhales a robust, healthy charm and a generous intelligence.

Elsewhere in the Manhattan Galleries are to be found such items as Kay Nielsen's water color drawings (Farrington Galleries), George Hunter's canvases (also Farrington's), Arnold Friedman's paintings (Kraushaar Galleries), Mahonri Young's sketches (Wein's), a group of figure pieces by contemporary Americans at the Rehn Galleries, a group of war portraits by Ethel Mundy (Knickerbocker's), and an exhibition of paintings by Raphael Soyer (Daniel Gallery).

Mr. Nielsen's fantasies are always an agreeable event in any season. He invents new forms for old fancies, and decks out the personages of Grimm and Andersen with delightful cloakings, setting them against richly textured backgrounds wherein he finds room for many a telling touch of clear color or filigreed line. His "Six Swans," from Grimm, shows one of his most original passages, where streaming shafts of blue light envelop a descending flock of white swans, while gilded clouds play ominously across a black sky.

Mr. Hunter, a Scotch painter resident in Paris and appearing in New York for the first time, is thoroughly steeped in the Matisse persuasion. To me, he uses the line of heavy black for edging and accented with too great an insistence for comfort, and relies on elimination for more than his facts warrant, and is more successful with the convenient still-life than with landscape. Mr. Friedman's quiet mood of painting is indeed refreshing in all the give and take of the modernistic scramble for novel effects, and he brings a growing resonance to his stretches of broken color that argues a maturing talent. Mr. Young's sketches are in a variety of mediums and show his sculptural eye ever open for some telling bit of action along the way.

The Rehn exhibition has some splendid items for the discerning visitor, although there are several canvases that are rather more startlingly modern than the usual run of events at Rehn's. Walt Kuhn, in particular, will cause sharp comment. I feel sure, with his portrait of an auburn-haired woman, but the soberly wrought Indian head by Andre Dubourg and Will H. McFee's "Mongol" will amply com-

plete. Leon Kroll contributes one of his finest portrait heads, and James Chapin has a well-painted study of a Negro. Mr. Soyer, making his debut, displays a robust painting talent that will undoubtedly carry him far.

## Pasadena Exhibitions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**PASADENA**—The Grace Nicholson Galleries have, at present, several exhibitions of interest. The small exhibit of works of Loren Barton, Los Angeles artist, shows her versatility and charm in etchings, pastels, oils and water colors. There is intelligent handling in all of Miss Barton's art work, and a sympathetic view of a wide range of beauty.

Mention should be made of two of Miss Nicholson's collections which the public is fortunate in seeing. Though they are not new, the collections of Japanese prints—old and modern—embroideries and fabrics, and baskets and blankets from Pomo Indians of northern California, are noteworthy. The blankets are chosen, and among the baskets are several fine examples of feather work, examples which amaze by their color selection and combination. With this collection are paintings of Indian subjects by Grace Hudson.

Of Agnes Pelton, whose small exhibit is now open, there is much to think, and perhaps not so much to say. The pictures shown divide themselves into two groups: First, flowers painted while the artist was executing commissions for portraits in Honolulu, and second, abstractions externalized on canvas. The former are Hawaiian flora interpreted with a decorative touch. The latter fantasies lie in the realm of the seemingly unexpressible-in-form. Whether we follow this program music of the imagination or not, whether it appeals and convinces is after all not so much to the point. Does it start the fountains of thought and inspiration? Does it contribute, even though vaguely, to the vista of the artist and to the field of visual expression?

## Irish Contemporary Art

First Boston showing beginning May First  
**Grace Horne's Galleries**  
446 STUART ST. AT DARTMOUTH  
BOSTON, MASS.  
Open from 9 to 6 except Sunday



## STAR MOTTO

(Motto and frame each in beautiful color.)  
Red cloth back (Made to hang or stand in places of quiet contemplation. Address: Star (Motto) - care of (M. R. Pritchard) - 32 Washington Square - New York City  
SIZE 7 1/2" x 5". PRICE 14.95 POSTPAID

## EATON'S HIGHLAND LINEN



## The Water's Fine!

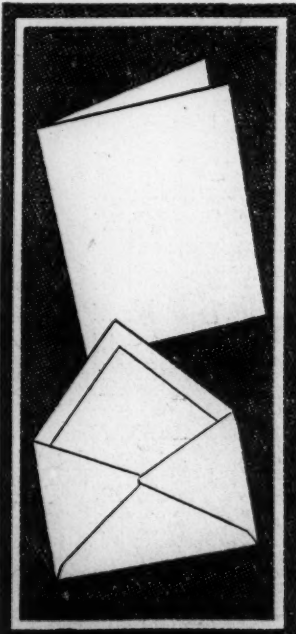
**E**VERY beach and clear pool, whether of seashore, river or lake, calls the swimmer and bather to one of the greatest delights of camp life.

Out in the open—refreshed by the waters and browned by the sun—boys and girls will soon enjoy in heaping measure the wholesome, profitable life of summer camps, where competent counselors supervise all activities—where good fellowship and self-reliance naturally develop.

Many reliable camps are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. You will find camp advertising in the Monitor every Monday and Thursday.

## The Christian Science Monitor

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME



**T**HE insistent desire for a new, distinctive touch of personal stationery has found expression in several offerings of Eaton's Highland Linen. In one, color is used to decorate the envelope linings, while in another, color is used in narrow stripes bordering the sheets. The conventional unadorned stationery is still available for those who prefer it.

When you buy this writing paper look for the name "Eaton's Highland Linen" on the box... only in this way are you sure of getting Highland Linen quality—EATON, CRANE & PIKE, Pittsfield, Mass.

## AMUSEMENTS

### NEW YORK CITY

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents  
**"HOLIDAY"**  
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY  
Theat., W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:35

**CASINO**  
29th and Broadway, Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30  
THE PERFECT MUSICAL PLAY

**MUSIC IN MAY**  
Concerts at 1100 Male Chorus at 8  
250 Good Balcny Seats \$1.50 to \$3.00

**MOROSCO** Theat., 45th W. By. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

**John Drinkwater's Comedy**  
**BIRD IN HAND**  
Original Cast, after a year in London

**LYCEUM** Theat., W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

**"MEET THE PRINCE"**  
In A. A. Milne's New Comedy  
Basil SYDNEY—Mary ELLIS  
MILNE AT THE LYCEUM  
200 GOOD SEATS AT \$1.00

**HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE**  
124 W. 43d St.  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Eves. 8:30

**Journey's End**  
by R. E. SHERRIFF

**"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"**  
**NEW MOON**  
with EVELYN ROBERT GUS  
HERBERT HARTLEY SHY  
Imperial Theat. #45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

**DORCHESTER, MASS.**

**FRANKLIN PARK**  
Dorchester  
**PHIDELAH RICE PLAYERS**  
PRESENT  
**On the Hiring Line**  
Grand Opening  
Eve. 8:30  
Thurs., May 9; Fri., 10; Sat., 11

**BOSTON**

**COPLEY** Theat., Thurs. & Thurs.  
E. E. CLAVE PRESENTS  
**GRANT MITCHELL**  
In "ANDREW JACKSON A WIFE"  
Next Monday—By Instant Demand  
THE GHOST TRAIN

**MAJESTIC** EVERY EVE (INC. SUN) #830  
WED. THURS. SUN. #230  
FOURTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK  
WARNER BROS. PRESENT THE  
COLOSSAL VITAPHONE SPECTACLE  
**DOLORES COSTELLO**  
IN  
**NOAH'S ARK**  
with  
**GEORGE O'BRIEN**  
WED. THURS. SUN. #830  
EVE. 5:00 to 11:00—MATS 5:00 to 11:00  
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE

**For Best Home Cooking Visit**  
**'THE OPAL'**  
Lunches, Teas & Dinners  
206 Church Street, W. 8  
OPEN SUNDAYS 12-6

**Come and Visit the**  
**Spanieletta Restaurant**  
for Light Refreshments  
Lunches & Dinners  
Open on Sundays until 6:30 P. M.  
10 Orchard Street, W. 1

**The Orange Tree**  
94 New Bond St., W. 1  
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LUNCHEONS & TEAS  
Home-Made Cakes a  
Speciality

**CRAIG'S COURT**  
RESTAURANT  
Craig's Court, Whitehall, S. W.  
Charming room for lunch parties, afternoon  
receptions, evening parties, accommo-  
dation for 20 to 100.  
Lunch from 2/-  
Dinner from 2/6

**The Fleetway**  
5 ST. BRIDE STREET, E. C.  
Good food, quick service and  
restful atmosphere.  
3 course lunch 2/6 to 2/9  
Excellent grill or afternoon tea  
2.30-7 p. m.  
or a la carte any time.



STEEL TRADE  
CONTINUES AT  
RECORD LEVELWhole Industry Working at  
Capacity—Prices Firm  
—Pig Iron QuietSPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
NEW YORK.—The peaks in the steel industry are constantly getting higher, and in fact lower than ever before.

The general average for the steel industry as a whole is 101 per cent of capacity, with the Bethlehem and United States Steel corporations going at a pace of 103 per cent. The mills are working at record production, and the fact that the volume of incoming business is not quite keeping up with the rate of production, specifications and shipments but the present momentum will carry the industry through May and probably into June with a record of production. It will take a sharp falling off the second half of the year to prevent a new record year from several standpoints.

April a Record Month  
The unusually high earnings of the United States Steel Corporation during the first quarter were largely due to the fact that the price of steel was at a record level, and the company's production was at a record level. The company's earnings for the first quarter were \$1,100,000, compared with \$1,000,000 for the same period last year.

Steel Ingot production figures for April will be the highest since the American Iron and Steel Institute and it is virtually certain that they will prove last month's to have been a record high from standpoint of full month's output as well as daily rate. Pig iron production in April was the third highest in history on a daily output basis, according to a preliminary estimate by the steel trade journals. Production gained 2 per cent over March in daily rate. The total production was 3,656,900 tons, or 121,900 tons daily, compared with 3,714,473 tons, or 118,822 tons daily, the preceding month.

The tightness of supply in semi-finished steel is still acute. About 10,000 additional tons of ingots have been sold during the last 10 days, though until the last month this form of steel had not been marketed since 1922. Raw steel is the most scarce in the Chicago district. Steel Prices Advanced  
Prices of semi-finished steel along the Atlantic seaboard have been marked up by as much as 10 cents a ton into line with those at Pittsburgh, or \$36 a ton. Iron and steel scrap on the other hand has dropped \$2 a ton at both Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Fabricated structural steel business has fallen off somewhat though there is so much new business in the formative stage that it is too early to conclude that a definite decline is taking place. New York City continues to be the best single outlet for this form of steel, that latest proposition being a bridge between New York and New Jersey at Fifth Avenue Street, New York, a mile and a half long and high enough to allow of the passage of large ocean vessels. Hundreds of thousands of tons of steel would be needed for such a structure.

Awards of fabricated structural steel week before last. The aggregate of 11 new inquiries of 1000 tons or more each, but the aggregate is comparatively small. Pig Iron Demand Light  
Pig iron business is very light in the East though in the middle West there is considerable interest in third quarter needs. Prices are generally high by comparison with averages over recent years, but quotations are not receiving a thorough test because of lack of business. The principal inquiry in the East comes from a New England machinery manufacturer for 2000 tons.

The Department of Commerce has just announced steel exports for March which, at 27,000 tons, was 1,214 tons because it was a longer month. Imports were 52,747 tons, a decline of 539 tons. The principal products of March were structural steel, plain structural, tin plate, steel bars and black steel sheets. The iron and steel jobbers are repaid a harvest because of inability of mills to make prompt deliveries. In most cases April sales out of warehouse were the largest so far this year. Iron ore shipments so far this navigation season have been about the same as in the previous year, but in April shipments exceeded the previous record in 1927 by 400,000 tons.

Nonferrous Metals  
The nonferrous metals as a class have been quiet but firm. Copper has been strengthening in tone, though refined copper is unchanged in price at \$20.00 for domestic and \$20.10 for c. f. European ports. Standard copper was rising a little each day on London market. Exchange, while scrap copper was rising, the price of refined copper advanced 10¢ a ton at London. Tin prices in London were at a low point for the last six years. The world's visible supply of tin declined nearly 300,000 tons during April. American tin deliveries were about 5000 tons, compared with a monthly average over the last three years of 10,000 tons. Lead has been fairly active and steady at 6.50c. East St. Lead, New York. The undertone of the zinc market is weak. Prices are actually 6.55c to 6.60c, though some producers still cling to 6.50c. Business is extremely light.AMERICAN FOUNDRIES PREFERRED  
The Harris Foundry Corporation is making public offering of a new issue of \$15,000,000 in preferred stock. The Harris Foundry Corporation, which stock is represented by investment certificates convertible into common stock, and these certificates are priced at \$99 and are entitled to a dividend of 10 per cent. The Harris Foundry Corporation is a public company, and the stock is being offered at a price of \$100. The Harris Foundry Corporation is a public company, and the stock is being offered at a price of \$100.FOX PLAYHOUSES NOTES  
Complete details of the financing in connection with the acquisition of 112 theaters in the New York area by the Fox Playhouse Corporation were made public today. The acquisition of 112 theaters in the New York area by the Fox Playhouse Corporation was made public today. The acquisition of 112 theaters in the New York area by the Fox Playhouse Corporation was made public today.CENTRAL OF GEORGIA BONDS  
The Central of Georgia Railway Company, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has issued \$1,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds, due April 1, 1935, which are being offered at a price of \$100. The Central of Georgia Railway Company is a public company, and the bonds are being offered at a price of \$100.MEXICAN SEABOARD OIL  
Mexican Seaboard Oil Company is offering rights to buy one share of stock at \$22 for every four held. Some \$2,000,000 of stock is to be offered.

## NEW YORK CURB MARKET

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	1900
Acoustic Prod.	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup B N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup C N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup D N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup E N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup F N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup G N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup H N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup I N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup J N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup K N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup L N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup M N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup N N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup O N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup P N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup Q N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup R N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup S N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup T N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup U N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup V N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup W N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup X N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup Y N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup Z N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AA N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AB N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AC N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AD N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AE N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AF N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AG N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AH N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
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Am Eup AJ N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AK N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AL N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AM N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AN N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AO N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AP N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AQ N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AR N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AS N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AT N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AU N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AV N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AW N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AX N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AY N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup AZ N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup BA N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
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Am Eup BC N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup BD N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup BE N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup BF N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
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Am Eup BH N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup BI N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup BJ N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup BK N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup BL N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup BM N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup BN N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup BO N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup BP N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup BQ N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
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Am Eup BX N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup BY N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup BZ N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CA N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CB N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CC N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CD N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CE N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CF N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CG N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CH N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CI N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CJ N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CK N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CL N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CM N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
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Am Eup CP N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CQ N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CR N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CS N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
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Am Eup CY N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup CZ N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup DA N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
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Am Eup DI N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
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Am Eup DK N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup DL N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup DM N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup DN N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup DO N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup DP N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
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Am Eup ET N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup EU N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
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Am Eup EW N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
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Am Eup FI N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup FJ N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup FK N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
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Am Eup FM N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup FN N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup FO N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup FP N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup FQ N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
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Am Eup FS N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup FT N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup FU N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup FV N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup FW N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup FX N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup FY N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup FZ N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup GA N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup GB N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup GC N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup GD N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup GE N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup GF N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup GG N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup GH N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup GI N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup GJ N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup GK N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup GL N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup GM N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
Am Eup GN N	138 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/2
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## DAILY FEATURES

## One Minute Biographies



Who: ROBERT ADAM.

Where: Scotland and England.  
When: Eighteenth century.

Why famous: A British architect, the most celebrated of four brothers, John, Robert, James and William. The circumstances of Robert's youth are mere matters of conjecture: that probably his father, an architect before him, gave him his first lessons; that he attended Edinburgh University. But he was certainly in Italy, where vivid impressions of classic ruins accumulated to influence his own later achievements. Back in England in 1762 Robert was appointed architect to the King and to the Board of Works.

Later the brothers undertook the famous project of the building of Adelphi Terrace, in London. They acquired the lease of a charming property, on a hill sloping down to the Thames. Then, in the face of an incredulous public, they erected a terrace against the hill, supported upon a series of arches and vaults, topping the whole by that imposing block of houses which has been so highly esteemed ever since. Adelphi Terrace was named, that Greek word meaning brothers; and, appropriately, those little streets between the Terrace and the Strand took on the given names of the brothers. Robert Adam and his brothers have left behind them other evidences of their workmanship, but Adelphi Terrace is by far the most important of them all.

As an architect, Robert was obviously under the Roman and Italian influence; as a maker of furniture the French influence was at first strong with him. But it was his gift to adapt the classic designs to the making of English houses and their furnishings. He deemed no least detail insignificant. His ceilings, his chimney pieces, his chairs were made to harmonize with those exquisite interiors—full of light, grace and dignity. To these tasks all four brothers contributed, no one quite knows in what varying degrees. But it is clear that Robert took the lead in all, and to him accrues the chief glory of accomplishment.

## THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What state has for its slogan "Make industry beautiful"?  
—New Section ..... 20
2. In what city has the Mayor banned billboards showing girls smoking?—World News Cartoon..... 20
3. What criticism has President Hoover to make concerning the press correspondents?—Editorial..... 20
4. What state leads in the number of licensed airplane pilots?—Aviation Page Feature..... 20
5. What city has had an annual fair for more than 700 years?—Editorial Page Feature..... 20

Grade Yourself  
What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

**Obedience**  
The keynote of obedience in all times and for all ages of people is found in the Latin words *ob*, "toward," and *audire*, "to listen," which were combined to form the word *obedire* (later *obedient*), "to obey"; for if one does not hear or listen to the voice of authority, there can be no possible response.

To go back to the Old Testament, obedience was the keynote of the law. The fundamental virtue. Disobedience was the explanation of all of Israel's misfortunes. In the New Testament it is equally important, becoming an inmost part of each Christian's life. The word there, in fact, seems practically synonymous with acceptance and demonstration of the Christian religion.

Obedience today signifies a willing submission to authority, or a ready compliance with known laws or rules or duties. Faith and understanding should be innate characteristics of obedience, supplemented by mutual respect of man for man, child for adult, or servant for master. Obedience is not servility or obsequiousness.

We accent the second syllable of obedience. Sound o as in obey, e as in eve, i as in till, e as in recent.

"For your obedience is come abroad unto all men."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

## Brevities

Ohio State Journal: Salesmen's calls on prospects, or supposed prospects, cost \$3 each on the average. It is stated on reliable authority, and we know where they could save a lot of money.

Detroit News: B. L. T., who discovered Rollo Long, the broken arm and Hyacinthe, the plasterer, would have been delighted to see Mr. Miles, who won the Boston Marathon.

## A Quotation for Today

THERE is a manner of forgiveness so divine that you are ready to embrace the offender for having called it forth.—LAVATER

## The Mail Bag

(Continued from States (If the Day is clear and you have a good imagination). Of course, we had no idea how many states we could see, but we did think the view was beautiful.

Driving on into Georgia we came to Atlanta, near which is the famous Stone Mountain said to be the largest piece of exposed solid granite in the world. It is seven miles around the base and one mile to the summit up the sloping side. On one side of this huge dome-shaped mountain of stone a great carving is being made in memory of the soldiers of the Southern Confederacy. It is claimed that the figures on horseback will be as tall as a 10-story building.

In Montgomery, Ala., which was the capital of the Confederacy, we saw the first White House of that Government, where Jefferson Davis lived as its President. Passing through some interesting country we came at length to sunny New Orleans, La., with all its palm trees and well-preserved old French and Spanish buildings, and its parks with beautiful trees all hung with Spanish moss.

Driving on, we came to Dallas, Tex. Texas, we found, has held allegiance to six different flags, those of Spain, France, Mexico, the Lone Star Republic, the Southern Confederacy and finally "Old Glory."

Then we went through the old fields of Oklahoma to Tulsa, and through Kansas to Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and then home. Among the many things we saw for the first time were cotton growing, pecan and orange groves, fields of rice and sugar cane, mistletoe and holly growing, swamps filled with cypress trees, and pine trees tapped for turpentine.

I should be very glad to correspond with any girls who would like to write to me.

(What a wonderful trip, Rosemary! Thank you for telling us about it.—Ed.)

New York City, N. Y.  
Dear Editor:  
I am 11 years old and go to the Christian Science Sunday School. Last summer I went on a trip to Boston and then to Quebec. When I was in Boston I visited The Mother Church, the Publishing House and Mrs. Eddy's Home.

One day in Quebec, we went out sightseeing and we saw a little boy with a dog hitched to his cart. The dog had a hat on his head. We had our pictures taken in the cart. Then our guide told us that the French children go to school in these carts in the winter time.

I should like to hear from any girl my age in any country. Lillian F.

Detroit, Michigan  
Dear Editor:  
I go to the Christian Science Sunday School every Sunday. We get the Monitor every day. I have a book of Snubs and one of the "Milly-Molly-Mandy" stories.

We drove to California last year, and on our way back to Michigan we saw real Indians. One mother had her papoose on her back. We drove through Old Mexico, and saw the natives selling trinkets to the tourists. The markets are out in the open with only a roof overhead.

I am eight years old and should like to correspond with girls in China, Japan, France or some other foreign land.

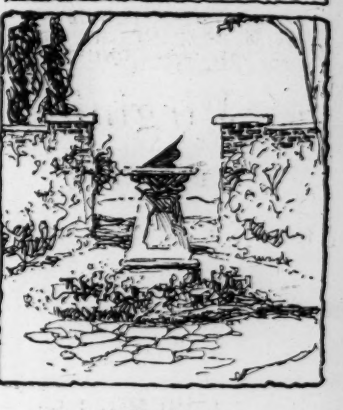
Central City, South Dakota  
Dear Editor:  
I have been reading the Children's Page in the Monitor for some time, and the Diary of Snubs and our dog are very much. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade.

My home is in the beautiful Black Hills of South Dakota near where President Coolidge spent his vacation.

But every now and then he'd stop and do a lot of whittling and scraping on some sticks.

Finally I decided to take a snook and let him finish whatever it was and then ask him to go for a hike or something.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"



## Giving

Denver, Colo.  
ONE morning in kindergarten, when the cutting of papers was in order, the teacher announced that, as usual, pictures would be given those children who did the most careful work and who cleaned up well about their seats.

Because the pictures were drawn by the teacher herself and each child was allowed to choose whatever he wished, drawn to carry home, they were cherished by all—especially by little John, who didn't have much in the way of playthings. John always chose a train of cars for his picture.

This morning at the close of the hour all about John's seat was very tidy, but his work was not all that it should be.

"Let me try again for the picture," he begged. So again the tiny fingers struggled with the scissors, and in the end he had earned the picture—engine, cars, track and all. John beamed his delight.

Then a younger child came to the teacher. His place was tidy, his work was done carefully—but the bell had rung! There was no time to prepare his reward that day.

"If I may have mine," said John. The teacher gladly allowed the giving, knowing that the reward would be far greater than any possession.

Road Employee's Honesty  
UNDER the heading, "A Purse Is Not Lost If the Right Party Finds It" the Ellenville Journal tells of the return of a purse containing \$53. The purse, according to the item clipped by Miss G. H. T., had been dropped out of a car and a worker on the state road picked it up. Noting a paper with an address inside, he brought it to the village, but no one was at home at the address. Not wishing to make his journey in vain, he left word with a neighbor where the purse might be recovered upon identification. The owner, after proving ownership, failed in efforts to force a reward upon the finder.

No Honors for Him!  
THE modest hero who rescued their son from the canal at Aintree is being sought by Mr. and Mrs. Roberts of Everton, according to a Liverpool item in the Daily Herald.

sent in by Miss A. L. Rosendale, Lancs, Eng. It appears that the unknown motorist, upon seeing the boy struggling in the water, stopped his car and dived precipitously over the bridge and brought the boy to safety. Soaking wet, he jumped into his car and was off without anyone being able to find out who he was.

In Lighter Vein  
Falling Snow  
Bride: "My husband promised me a surprise if I learnt to cook, so I took lessons."

Friend: "How thrilling. What was the surprise?"  
Bride: "He dismissed our cook."

So That's What They Are!  
Little Clarice's French tutor had been endeavoring to teach her that there are only two genders in the French language—masculine and feminine. Next day, desirous of learning if the child had remembered, she asked, "How many genders are there in French?"

"Two," came the quick response. Much gratified, the tutor then asked, "And what are they?"

After a moment's reflection, Clarice replied, "Masculine and genuine."

Wooden!  
The town selectmen had been discussing ways and means of obtaining better communication facilities with the village across the river, but differed as to the solution of the problem.

"Fellow townsman," finally interrupted the impatient chairman, "this controversy is getting us nowhere. We must have more co-operation. Now, I would suggest that we all put our heads together and build a bridge."

Not a Slot Machine  
"How did you like your new bank, Willie?"  
"It doesn't work, Uncle."

"Why not?"  
"The gum doesn't come out."

On the High C's  
"Have you heard the Fish Quartet?"  
"No; who are they?"  
"First and Second Tuna, Barracuda, and Bass."

We Thought So!  
Housewife: "I suppose we have to pay for the sand in the spinach."  
Grocer: "No, ma'am; that's thrown in."

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## England

## LONDON

(Continued)

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
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## EDITORIALS

### A Dawes Plan for Santo Domingo

AFTER three weeks of strenuous labor, Charles G. Dawes and his associates have returned from Santo Domingo. As a result of their efforts, Horacio Vasquez, the President of the Dominican Republic, is in possession of a document of 190 pages containing recommendations for financial reform. Mr. Dawes was quietly asked to go to Santo Domingo upon this mission only two days before his office of Vice-President of the United States expired. The request came from President Vasquez through the intermediary of Sumner Welles, former American Commissioner to the Dominican Republic. The request was not "inspired" by the American State Department; in fact, the department apparently did not become aware of this unique mission until after it had been announced to the public.

Santo Domingo realizes that most of the financial reforms brought about in the Caribbean under the aegis of agents of the United States Government have been contingent upon new loans. And one of the objects of this latest Dawes plan is to bring about a reform of internal finance without the aid of foreign bankers. Mr. Dawes and his associates estimate that appropriations for the year 1929 exceed revenue by about \$41,127,000. This sum is not, however, a current deficit, but represents accumulations of debts since 1924. An important reason for this deficit is, according to the commission, the absence of a central accounting system, an absence which makes it impossible for anyone to know the actual financial status of the Government. An even greater reason for the deficit, at which the commission hinted, is the political use of funds, especially in the field of public works.

In order to reduce this budget and to produce a surplus by 1930, the commission recommended reduction in government expenditures to \$10,000,000 a year, and the sale to private enterprise of a number of public utilities now operated by the Government at a loss. In order to keep the financial condition of the country in the future sound, the commission proposed the enactment of a periodic budget, the executive control of expenditures, a proper system of budget accounting, adequate balance sheets and operating statements, and a law regulating projected public improvements. President Vasquez has already appointed a local Dominican as budget director.

In thus requesting aid from Mr. Dawes, President Vasquez has demonstrated considerable political shrewdness. From the personal standpoint, his term of office is rapidly coming to an end, and he wishes to make a good showing for the elections that will be held next year. It appears also that he has the wholly patriotic purpose of freeing his country from outside financial control. On Feb. 8, 1907, Santo Domingo signed a treaty which authorized the President of the United States to appoint a receiver of Dominican customs. This convention was amended on Dec. 27, 1924. Santo Domingo cannot increase its public debt without the consent of the United States. The failure of Santo Domingo to observe this condition was one of the reasons that led the United States to establish a military occupation in Santo Domingo in 1916—a rule which was terminated only in 1924.

As soon as the Dominican Government pays off the principal on its present bonded indebtedness the United States receivership will be withdrawn. And it is in order to facilitate this aim that President Vasquez is attempting to increase local revenue. In an address made upon arriving in Santo Domingo City, Mr. Dawes declared: "President Vasquez has expressed to us his determined purpose to rid this Republic of the last vestige of foreign interference in its domestic affairs by bringing about that economic management of the Government's business which will furnish funds to pay the Dominican debt and relieve this Republic from the control of its customs by outsiders."

Santo Domingo's desire to become free from outside financial control is wholly laudable. Whether the budget plan worked out by the Dawes commission will succeed in its objective remains to be seen. A plan which may prove successful in the United States may not necessarily work smoothly in a more primitive country. It is comparatively easy to work out a financial scheme on paper; the real test will come in the experience and integrity of the officials who attempt to apply it. Santo Domingo is on trial. If it succeeds in putting its financial house in order, the United States will welcome the opportunity to withdraw the receivership. And Santo Domingo's example will prove an inspiration to Haiti and Nicaragua, where similar receiverships are also maintained.

### Railroad Holding Companies

IT IS a development of recent years, even months, for financiers interested in rail securities and management to organize, as a part of the financial structure, holding companies to finance the new agencies of transport in which various railroads are preparing to engage. Such organizations have recently been formed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the Pennroad Corporation, which will be wholly independent of the railroad; and by the Van Sweringen, with their Alleghany Corporation,

while the Chesapeake Corporation includes in its ownership security holders in the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

The announced purpose of the Pennsylvania's new company is to establish transportation lines by water, air and highway—activities which are somewhat beyond the scope of actual rail operations but which tie closely into a railroad's business and which many rail lines now find desirable and even essential adjuncts. The Pennroad Corporation may therefore be regarded as more in the capacity of an independent operator of trucks, buses, airplanes and ships while the others, generally speaking, are more in the nature of investment trusts, usually with adequate powers to permit of their developing and engaging in other forms of transport if desired.

It is a new field for railroads and rail managements—one which has developed so suddenly that public sentiment has not crystallized as to the status of these holding companies. That they are beyond the pale of the Interstate Commerce Commission is by no means certain although even that, in itself, would not necessarily be an indictment of their motives, for they may serve solely as an investment medium and perform a needed service.

The holding companies organized as independent or component parts of rail managements present a new phase in corporate finance, one which undoubtedly will receive public attention should they step beyond the bounds of an investment trust, as such.

### "The Living Constitution"

AT a time when constitutional laws and constitutional liberties are commanding marked public interest, Prof. T. R. Powell's recent address at Bowdoin College on the United States Constitution as a living and flexible document represents a valuable contribution to this subject. Professor Powell submits that the American Constitution, far from being a fixed and unchanging instrument of government, is undergoing continuous change, and that "in this continuous process of development we face a striking contrast to the notion that the fathers established the Constitution once and for all and that we have but to bow before the will of the framers and exercise no will of our own."

Notwithstanding the steady adjustment of the Constitution to the requirements of a progressive nation, the really remarkable fact is not that the Constitution has undergone so many fundamental changes, but that it has undergone so few since its adoption nearly 142 years ago. Drawn out of many sessions of discussion and dissension, and signed with grave misgivings, the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787, nevertheless brought into being a union which has endured and progressed beyond the fondest hopes of its founders.

The varied alterations which have marked the application of this Constitution to the practical exigencies of government have necessitated in all only nine amendments since the first Congress submitted in 1789 its ten original amendments known and cherished today as the Bill of Rights. As a matter of fact, for more than a century, from 1804 to 1913, only three amendments were added to the Constitution, these growing out of the extenuating circumstances of the Civil War, and as a result many historians and commentators were claiming that the Constitution had become so rigid as to be almost unamendable. In seven years, however, from 1913 to 1920, four amendments were enacted in rapid succession, providing a federal income tax, direct election of senators, national prohibition and woman suffrage.

History clearly reveals that the mechanism of amendment has always yielded to a really sustained and widespread public demand, and the Constitution today is and should be an amendable instrument, subject to wise alterations. In recent years the United States has more and more become a national entity, and the problems affecting one state have become more common to others. The result of this trend is the necessity of the states' meeting these problems with national legislation and with united effectiveness.

The sentiment toward the United States Constitution expressed by Prof. Howard Lee McBain of Columbia University, in his book, "The Living Constitution," should commend itself to all American citizens: "It is not to be worshiped. But it is certainly to be respected."

### A Royal Academy Banquet

ONCE a year at the height of the London season occurs the high ceremonial function of the Royal Academy banquet. Among the distinguished guests on this occasion it is usual to find a representative of the royal family and many highly placed persons such as the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and other ministers and dignitaries of church and state. The toasts include the royal family, the armed forces of the Crown, and His Majesty's ministers, and in recent years a concession has been made to a sister art by including the toast of literature. According to custom the speeches turn more upon the affairs of the army, the navy and the air forces, and civilian affairs of state than upon matters relating to the arts.

From time to time English critics have pointed out that the ceremony of this banquet expresses almost too well the character of the Royal Academy. They suggest that it has become a sort of state institution with merits and defects rooted in custom and tradition; and that it turns for support to those who represent the hallowed convention of the British constitution. Such critics have not hesitated to say that the banquet, taking its cue from the academy itself, inclines to be a social rather than an artistic function; to ally itself with formality, etiquette, and polished manners rather than with the origination energy of progressive art. They go on to ask how a body so rooted can provide any stimulus to the young and the enterprising.

There are obvious reasons why the standardized art of the Royal Academy should seek allies whom modern literature does not attempt to enlist. One of these is that the painter of today, like a poet in the eighteenth century, depends upon individual patrons. The

book which an author writes is multiplied by the printing press and may reach a million readers. The picture which a painter paints is unique, and is destined generally to grace a wall in the home of a single owner. In all countries the painter's art is still, to a considerable extent, at the mercy of the fashionable few, and the fashionable few, seeking security, are apt to approve what is correct and established.

More democratic influences, however, are knocking at the door. Better methods of reproduction have made excellent prints available for the many. Poster art is assuming a new and far more dignified place in cultivated and popular estimation. In the future there will doubtless be many more public galleries where contemporary art as well as old masters will be on exhibition. With wider dissemination of taste there is more scope for originality. Progressive influences have lately been making themselves felt even in the Royal Academy, which is already becoming somewhat more friendly to the experiments of the younger generation.

### To Supervise Communications

THE bill introduced by Senator Couzens for the establishment of a General Communications Commission to deal with the transmission of messages or news over wires, by radio, or otherwise, as the Interstate Commerce Commission deals with the transportation of freight and passengers, opens an interesting speculation. Hearings are to be held before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, beginning probably this week. It is, of course, no part of the Senator's purpose, as we understand it, to attempt any sort of interference with the character of communications to be carried, or to set up in the remotest degree anything resembling a censorship of news. But the enormous development of radio communication, and the plans for its further utilization, as well as the present state of the telephone and telegraph lines, justify the existence of some governmental body that may protect the interests of the public. Both wire and wireless systems of communication lend themselves readily to combination and monopoly. Presumably in the hearings evidence of this tendency will be brought out, and propositions for combating it be outlined.

Quite as much as a national commission of this sort, some such regulatory body should be established for international communications. A world conference on international communications was held years ago, and the State Department of the United States has taken an interest in the topic. It is obviously one that can only be handled by international agreement, and could be most readily and expeditiously disposed of through the machinery of the League of Nations. It might indeed suggest a topic for one of those League activities in which the United States is coming more and more to participate.

### The Man Who Has No Last Name

THE title may be challenged, of course, for many will protest that even "Oscar of the Waldorf" must own a surname. Indeed, a person of sufficient curiosity and perseverance may unearth it, identifying it as Tschirky. But what has he then accomplished for all his pains? Oscar has needed no last name for thirty-six years. One wonders whether he himself may not have misled it.

Perhaps he was not precisely the host of the Waldorf-Astoria, this stalwart native of Switzerland. Officially, his position has been that of manager of the hotel's restaurants; yet in his suave efficient manner he has contrived to be tremendously more. He did not emerge from the stately portals and assist his patrons to alight from their broughams, neither did he personally serve them with the delicacies of his table. Nevertheless, his presence was felt. One could not see him move along Peacock Alley and up those marble steps to his office on the mezzanine floor, step confident, shoulders squared, head thrown back, without an assurance that he held all the reins grasped firmly in his capable fingers.

In some inexplicable way, Oscar and the Waldorf have become interchangeable terms; one cannot think of the hotel without reference to the man. It was he who first opened wide the doors, at six of an evening in 1893; it was he who closed them just the other day, with a gesture at once firm yet reassuring. If anyone can reproduce the traditional flavor and prestige of the Waldorf, one of the best loved hotels of the world, in another building and upon another site, it will be Oscar. One's expectation reaches out eagerly to that new Waldorf with Oscar serenely at its helm.

### A Pen Prick Against the Sword

A peace is of the nature of a conquest;  
For then both parties nobly are subdued,  
And neither party loser.

SHAKESPEARE.

### Editorial Notes

Those Canadians who have questioned the wisdom of Canada having appointed her own representatives to foreign lands, on the ground that such course might weaken the ties connecting the Dominion with the motherland, should be relieved by a statement recently made by the British Minister for the Colonies, to the effect that the plan was working out well. Mr. Amery was, of course, including in his statement the recent appointment of a British High Commissioner at Ottawa.

"Cocktail Peril in France" reads the headline of an article dealing with the warning voiced by Dr. Georges Guillaumin before the French Academy of Medicine against the alarming increase in alcoholic maladies among young society people. Certainly this cannot be blamed on prohibition.

With representatives of nearly fifty nations and from all of the forty-eight states in the United States, Harvard University may well claim the title of being international.

The offer of ten-rail commutation tickets on the Boston-New York air line does not mean that "The Hub" is becoming a suburb of Manhattan Island—not just yet!

## Today in Spain

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Following is the first of a series of six articles which will appear intermittently, discussing the Dictatorship of Primo de Rivera and the causes and effects of the recently reported uprisings. Mr. Huddleston has lately returned from Spain, where he gathered first-hand material for his articles.

THERE is one thing that Europe knows well how to do: travel comfortably, for traveling is as comfortable and even as luxurious as it can be made. From Paris to Madrid is a twenty-four-hour journey, yet it is not wearisome. The Sud Express is a remarkable train, smooth running, and filled with every possible convenience. You step aboard to your appointed compartment in the evening, go to bed, and wake up near the Spanish frontier where you breakfast before you are transferred at Irun to the Spanish carriages.

When I went to Madrid this springtime it was my purpose to ascertain how the country stood after more than five years of dictatorship. Spain is a land of mystery, and in nothing has it been more mysterious than in its attitude toward Primo de Rivera. In the newspapers there are accounts of army rebellion and student rioting; and communiqué after communiqué from the Government, assuring us that nothing is happening, only arouses our curiosity. Methinks he doth protest too much! Such volubility of optimism seems to betoken misgiving. The more the Marqués de Estella informs us that he means to stay, the more we believe that he is about to resign.

Besides, there is an evocation in the name of Spain. We imagine that political changes there must somehow be accompanied by violence. The sulkiness of artillery officers and the uproarousness of students are at once magnified into a revolution. My old servant was even alarmed for my safety. She pictured Madrid as a howling mob with knives and rifles; with trams overturned to form barricades; with machine guns crackling from burning buildings. I was plunging headlong into multitudinous perils.

The facts are altogether different. It is strange how distorted are the pictures painted by some press reports and the imagination. Even were Spain passing through a revolutionary period, I doubt whether it would be visible to the naked eye. Revolutions are, of course, scattered incidents; generally things go on for the ordinary citizen without particular excitement, and sometimes without particular knowledge of what is happening round the corner. Somewhere I have read an eyewitness's account of the battle of Waterloo. He found himself solitary in a dismal plain. It rained pitilessly. Somebody told him to march in a certain direction. He trudged through mud. Here and there was a flurry of men. He continued to trudge through mud. There was a vague sound of guns. Then there was more hurrying of men. . . . I will cut the narrative short; but finally the spectator was informed by a fugitive that he had been present at the battle of Waterloo. . . .

That, I suspect, is about all that the individual usually sees of great historic events. So that, even supposing Spain to be in what is described as a state of upheaval, I might at the best hope to witness a street row, and to hear a bullet whistle by my window while I was quietly dining.

As it is, I can report no spectacle as unusual as a street row, and no bullet whistled past my window. Let me say at the outset that nobody who intends to visit the international exhibitions of Barcelona and Seville this year should be deterred by the impression of uncertainty that has been produced by recent happenings. Everything is calm on the Spanish front, and whether Primo de Rivera goes or stays is a purely political matter, which is unlikely to have immediate effects.

The fact is that Spain is the least known of European countries. To the American and the English traveler Spain is off the beaten track. France and Germany and Italy and Holland and Switzerland are, to the man of average education, lands which, though unvisited, are understood. When he at last finds himself in these countries he is almost surprised to discover that the impressions which he had formed from reading correspond to the impressions he receives by seeing. But of Spain he has only fantastic notions. He vaguely thinks of the Inquisition, the Grand Armada, the Conquest of Granada. The association of ideas extends to Miguel de Cervantes and Don Quixote, to George Borrow and his Bible, to bullfights and matanzas—and to Primo de Rivera.

## From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

IN THE course of his speech to the first Quinquennial Assembly of the Régime, Signor Mussolini stated that since he became head of the Italian Government he had given "over 60,000 audiences and had interested himself in 1,887,112 petitions addressed by private individuals to his secretariat directly." There is surely some error in these figures. Certainly no doubts will be entertained to the fact that since Oct. 30, 1922, when he was installed as Prime Minister of Italy, Benito Mussolini has given 60,000 audiences; that would make an average of twenty-five persons received daily by the Duce. As regards, however, the number of petitions, there is obviously a serious mistake. Even if the Duce had spent a twelve-hour day doing nothing else but examining these petitions, he would have had to settle them at the rate of about one a minute. However that may be, there is no doubt that Signor Mussolini is an indefatigable worker and that he never puts off till tomorrow what he should do today.

The inaugural sitting of the new Italian Parliament will take place in the beautiful hall of the Palazzo Montecitorio—the lower House—which is considerably larger than that of the Palazzo Madama—the Senate. The Government's benches and the rostrum on which is placed the Speaker's chair have been temporarily removed and a royal throne erected in their place. The Queen and the royal princesses will follow the ceremony from the court gallery, while the heir to the throne and the other royal princes will occupy seats near the King's throne. The ceremony, though less spectacular than that of the inauguration of a British Parliament, is none the less impressive. There will be a royal procession from the Quirinal Palace to the Palazzo Montecitorio, and the old state coaches will again make their appearances in the streets of Rome. After the King has delivered his speech from the throne, the Premier will read out the names of all the deputies in alphabetical order, and each member in turn will take the oath of allegiance to the state.

After prolonged negotiations with the Austrian Government Italy has succeeded in regaining possession of the famous Codex known as "Tavole Amalfitane," or the medieval maritime code which was enforced in the Mediterranean until the beginning of the seventeenth century. This precious document is called the "Capitula et Ordinationes Curiae Maritimae Nobilis Civitatis Amalaphae." In the ninth century the Republic of Amalfi, in the south of Italy, acquired great importance as a naval power, and her maritime traffic with the east was as prosperous as that of Genoa and Venice. Even after the destruction of the Republic of Amalfi by Pisa in the twelfth century the maritime code or "Tavole Amalfitane" continued to be observed in a general way, and there are still several documents extant which show that the sale and purchase of ships in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were regulated by the maritime law of Amalfi. The Codex, which had remained in possession of an Amalfitan family until the fifteenth century, fell into the hands of the Foscarini family of Venice and was finally sold to the Hapsburgs with other documents in 1700. The document was discovered in 1844 in the Palatine Library of Vienna among the papers of the Doge Marco Foscarini.

The Royal Italian University for Foreigners at Perugia, founded by the Italian Government four years ago to make Italy better known to students of foreign nationality,

When Louis XIV tried to effect the union of France and Spain by placing his grandson on the Castilian throne, he exclaimed: "Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées!" The Pyrénées no longer existed for him. The Spanish Ambassador grandiloquently replied that this range of mountains had melted like snow in the rays of the Sun-King. They were both mistaken. The Pyrénées, though they are now easily crossed by the railway, constitute a barrier that separates Spain from Europe.

On my present travels I was deeply conscious of this separation. It came to me in divers ways. I had wandered in the space of a few weeks in nearly every country of western Europe, and had pushed far to the east; and always had I felt at home. There were strange sights, but there were no mysteries. But now I was aware—as I had been aware on earlier visits—of a civilization that is somewhat alien. The feeling can be summed up in the assertion that, despite geography, Spain is not in Europe but in Africa.

The phrase is not original. I thought it was when I jotted it down in my notebook. But, like most travelers, I carry with me in my baggage a small library concerning the cities in which I expect to stay; and when at night I opened my valise, the first book I read told me epigrammatically that Spain is not a European but an African country. It is hard to say anything new nowadays! I can only console myself with the reflection that my sensibility to differences is not less acute than that of my predecessors. Moreover, I am comforted by the corroboration. If it be true that Spain has features which remind one of northern Africa, then it would have been inexplicable that I should not have observed the fact before me. A diplomatist with whom I dined in Madrid remarked upon the Moorish character of Spain rather wittily. "Mr. Ford tells us that history is bunk," he said, "and he is right. For, according to history, the Moorish invaders were finally driven from Spain by the end of the fifteenth century. You can see for yourself that this is not exact. They have never been driven from Spain. Here is their architecture and their character; and, still more important in its ultimate consequences, here is their country—desert and sierra."

But I anticipate. Before we reached the frontier I was approached by a Spanish professor. "We lunched together," he said, "you may remember, before the days of Primo de Rivera, when King Alfonso XIII made one of his sojourns in Paris, at the Spanish Embassy. The Ambassador then, as now, was Señor Quinones de León." I remembered. The Embassy had been removed, and the occasion was the housewarming. The Ambassador had taken me aside to explain that the King himself, who prides himself on being a draftsman, had designed the garden and pergola. He had likewise sent from the royal palace a number of magnificent pictures which hung upon the walls of the Embassy in Paris.

"Times have changed," said the professor: "I am now more or less in exile—voluntarily—and I am to meet some relatives on the border. The system is altogether bad. There has been blunder after blunder committed. Oddly enough, my sympathies are with Primo de Rivera against the army officers who would impose their will upon the Government. But, generally, the dictatorship is a yoke under which Spain groans, and which it intends soon to throw off. Certainly the former method of rotation—the alternation of liberally inclined Conservatives and conservatively inclined Liberals—together with extreme Socialist and Syndicalist action—was producing little good."

"Yet the game of ins and outs is practiced in most Parliamentary countries, and Parliament was not suppressed because of the rotation of parties. No, it was suppressed because at last Labor and Liberal thought was becoming too advanced. Real reforms were recommended and would have been put into operation had not Primo de Rivera, with whom the King has compromised himself, made his reactionary coup. Progress has been retarded, not accelerated."

The train stopped. The professor got out. Was he right or wrong? That was the question which I was to endeavor to answer in Spain itself.

The Fascist Government has revised the 1909 law for the protection of Italy's artistic treasures, introducing many important amendments aiming at the better protection and preservation of the immense art heritage in possession of private individuals. The new bill gives power to the state to carry out all necessary repairs, at the expense of the proprietor, to any monumental or historic building, when the latter has negligently allowed it to fall into bad condition. It was as to expropriate the building in the event of his inability or unwillingness to pay the cost of these repairs. Moreover, the State has authority to prohibit the dispersal of any collection of artistic and historical value, and the state's rights for any antiquities lying below ground is recognized in the new bill. One of the new clauses strictly forbids the placing of posters or advertisements on monuments or historical buildings.

According to the latest statistics, Milan is the largest city in Italy. Its population, which in January, 1927, was 894,715, rose in October, 1928, to 942,114, thus surpassing for the first time by nearly 2000 inhabitants the population of Naples. Milan, however, will not enjoy for long this position, and it is anticipated that Naples will shortly become once more the most populated Italian city. The growth in Milan's population is not due to a high birth rate, but to immigration from rural districts, and now that the "back-to-the-land" movement is to be strictly enforced, Milan is bound to cede to Naples the honor of being the biggest city in Italy. The population of the other most important Italian cities in October, 1928, was the following: Naples, 940,133; Rome, 870,571; Genoa, 612,035; Turin, 570,900; Florence, 275,379; Venice, 255,316; and Bologna 241,806.

In their effort to make the whole of Italy reflect the new ideas emanating from Fascism, Fascist leaders have not neglected the fine arts. Augusto Turati, the secretary of the Fascist Party, has offered the sum of 50,000 lire for the best work in painting or sculpture illustrating Fascist personalities or events, which will be shown at the Venice Biennial Exhibition next year. The action of Signor Turati has been appreciated in many quarters, but one wonders if it will succeed in establishing a real Fascist school of painting, or at least in improving the standard of Italy's present artistic production. The Italian pavilion of next year's exhibition in Venice will no doubt show how much progress, if any, will have been made in Italian art.